

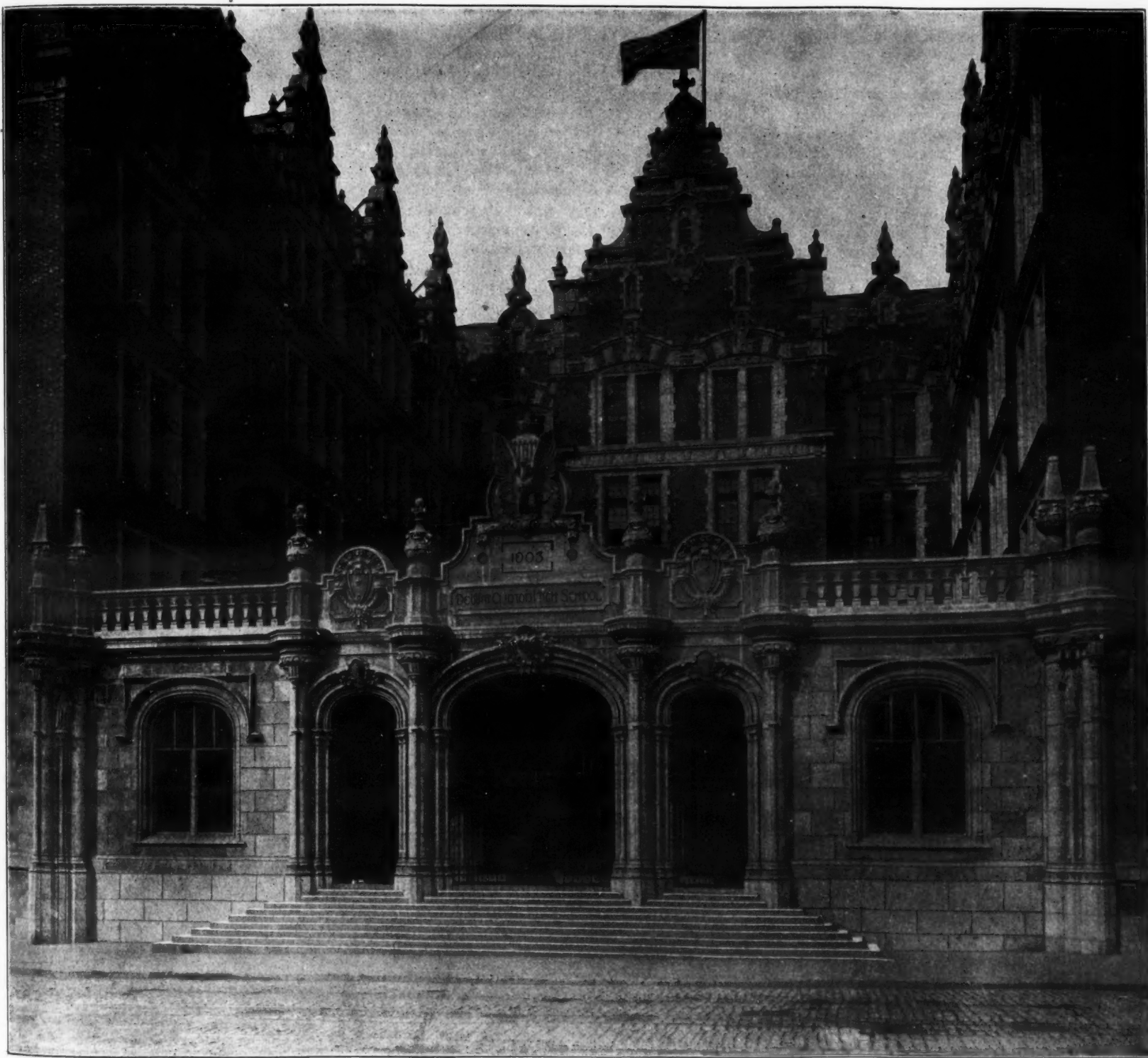
School Board Journal

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VOL. XXXII, No. 6

MILWAUKEE—NEW YORK, JUNE, 1906

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\$1.00 PER YEAR



AMERICA'S FINEST HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING.

This illustration shows the entrance to the new De Witt Clinton High School, New York City. The building which has just been completed, has six stories and a basement, will accommodate 3,700 pupils. The Auditorium, is located on ground floor, the Gymnasium in the basement and the lunch rooms on top floors. The Auditorium is equipped with stage and large pipe organ and a gallery on the sides. The total cost of the building is \$886,824.74; the site \$271,167.54; making the total cost of building and site of \$1,158,167.54.



RECENT DECISIONS.

Michigan. The decision of the United States supreme court that the ad valorem tax on railroads is constitutional will have a far reaching effect on the schools of the state. Detroit alone will receive \$800,000 from the back taxes paid by the railroads, and other cities and counties of the state will share proportionately.

Columbus, O. The supreme court has in effect rendered a decision that the law which permits school children who live one and one-half miles from the school in their district to attend the school nearest them is invalid. The court implied in a case of the village of Oakley against the board of education of Cincinnati that the law is special legislation.

Iowa. The supreme court decided that a school director cannot sell books to his district, acting as an agent for a school book publishing house.

Madison, Wis. The state supreme court of Wisconsin recently handed down a decision holding that women have a right to vote on all bond issues for school purposes.

Iowa. The supreme court has rendered a decision that a school board has no authority to contract with a bookseller and pay him out of the contingent fund for handling school books, where the district does not buy the books for resale but simply arranges with the publishers to place the same with the dealer to be sold by him at a stated price. A taxpayer may maintain an action to restrain payment by the school district under such a contract.

Cupid and Law.

Girls in love are not competent to teach school, is the decree proclaimed by a Mansfield, Ohio, petit jury. This verdict was rendered in a case brought by a young lady teacher against a board of education. Two years previous the young lady who was plaintiff in the action was employed by the school board to act in the capacity of teacher for one year. She was discharged by the board before the expiration of her term for alleged incompetency. She waited until the expiration of the term and sued for her salary for the remaining months. On trial the attorneys for the defense alleged that the plaintiff was in love, and therefore could not get her mind on her school work. The jury decided that female instructors in love are not competent teachers, and accordingly rendered a verdict for the defense.

Corporal Punishment.

San Bernardino, Cal. The school teachers have a right to administer corporal punishment to truants or unruly pupils. This is the opinion of the city attorney filed with the city board of education, which was read before that body recently. Mr. Swing in his opinion states that there is no statutory law in the state of California giving teachers the right to inflict corporal punishment in any form, but that under the common law the teacher stands in the place of the parent, and all the decisions hold that corporal punishment may be inflicted for violation of a rule, when necessary.

Schoolhouse Plans.

The supreme court of Nebraska has affirmed the decision of the lower courts that Architect Leonard A. Davis need not pay back to the school district of South Omaha the sum of \$1,900 which the district brought suit to recover. Mr. Davis was employed by the school

board for the period of one year to superintend the construction of school buildings, and drawing plans for the school.

While acting as architect for the board Davis drew plans for a high school building, which was not erected during his term of office. For his plans he was paid \$1,900, or 5 per cent of the cost of the structure. After Davis had severed his connection with the school board suit was brought on behalf of the district to recover this amount of money, it being held that the board had no authority to pay it to him. The supreme court in rendering its decision said a contract will ordinarily be construed as it was understood and construed by the contracting parties.

Ohio's Minimum Salary Law.

No person can be employed to teach in any public school in Ohio for less than forty dollars per month, nor for less than eight months a year. Any school district not having enough money to pay its teacher or teachers forty dollars per month for eight months each year, provided the board of education has levied the full maximum school levy, three-fourths of which shall be for the tuition fund, is authorized to have the deficit paid from the state treasury, provided such school district has not less than twenty times as many youths of school age as it has teachers employed.

Any school district having such deficit, the board of education of such district must make sworn statements of the facts and send them to the county auditor, who upon a verification of the facts will send a certified statement to the state auditor, who will issue a warrant to the state treasurer in favor of the treasurer of said school district for the full amount of the deficit.

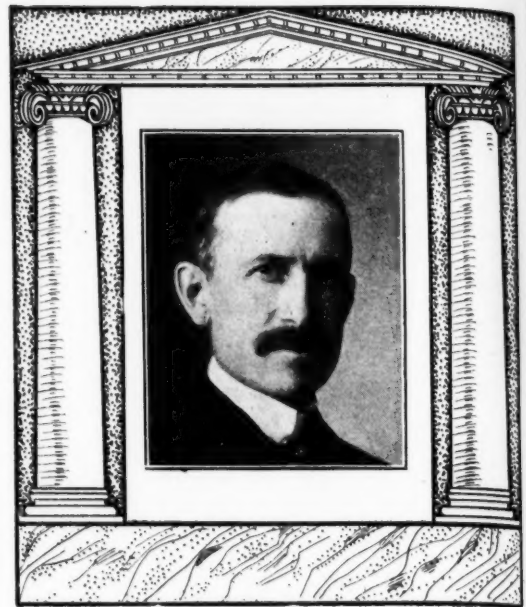
A Peculiar Case Decided.

The Board of Education at Normal, Ill., made a contract with the Normal University of that city whereby the students of the latter institution did practice teaching in the public schools. Each practice teacher was accompanied by a critic teacher, both under the direction of the Normal University. The critic teacher received her compensation from the local board of education.

A citizen brought a suit some time ago asking for a dissolution of the contract on the grounds that it was null and void. The case reached the supreme court of the state, where the contention of the citizen was sustained. The court held that it was apparent from the bill that these critic teachers are employed, not to instruct the pupils in the public schools in the common school branches, but to perfect the students of the university in the art of teaching, while the latter are endeavoring to teach the pupils of the common schools for the experience thereby afforded. The attempt is to merge two schools into one. The students of the university, without compensation practice teaching in the grades of the public schools which are being used by the university as practice schools, and the critic teachers supervise and instruct, not the pupils of the common schools, but the students of the university. The public school board is without authority to employ teachers to perform the duties of the critic teachers.

Where school district trustees wrongfully collect taxes on property lying outside of the district, they are under an implied obligation to return the money so collected to the taxpayer. —Churchill v. Board of Trustees of Highland Park Graded School, Kentucky.

Under Kentucky statutes, 1903, authorizing the board of trustees in any graded common school district, where a tax has been voted, to



W. H. ELSON.
Superintendent-Elect, Cleveland, O.

cause to be levied and collected an annual ad valorem tax upon property subject to taxation within the limits of the school district, the power of the trustees to levy and collect a tax is restricted in its operation to property within the boundary of the district.—Churchill v. Board of Trustees of Highland Park Graded School, Kentucky.

The charter of a city and the general law should be construed together by the court, and made to harmonize, so as to give effect to each, if possible.—McKenzie v. Board of Education, San Francisco, Cal. (Appellate Court).

Where a teacher was sick, and his wife taught for him without being employed by the school, it was open to the jury to find that the school accepted the wife's services in place of those of her husband, and that he was to receive compensation therefor as though he had rendered the services himself.—Southern Industrial Institute v. Hellier, Alabama.

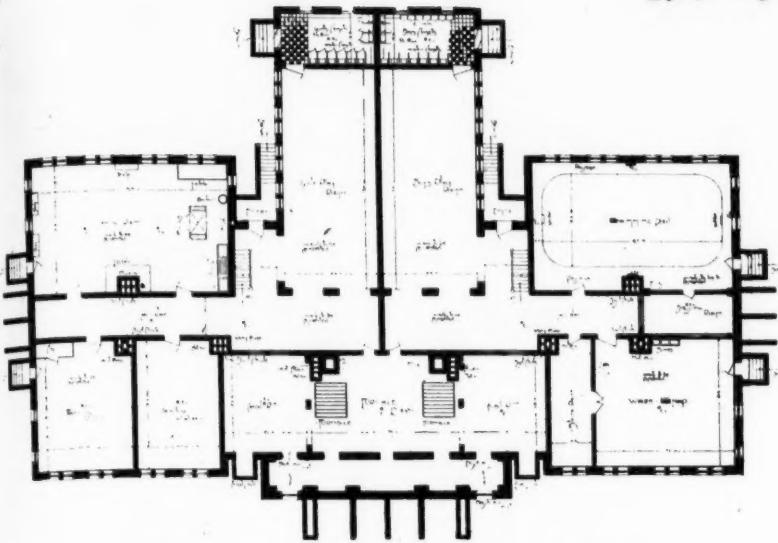


Getting Suspicious.

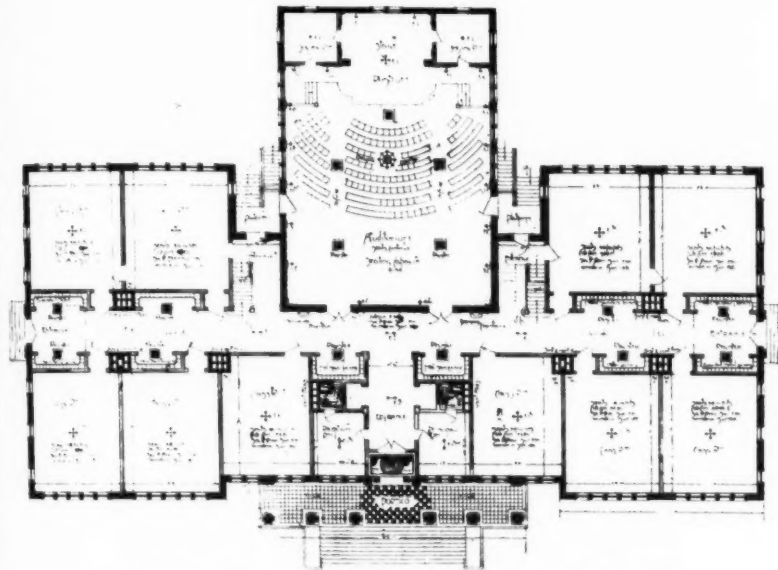
Miss Primer: Tell me candidly what you think of my ability as a teacher.

Miss Grammar: Why, if you will not feel offended—

Miss Primer: Why certainly not. But let us change the subject.



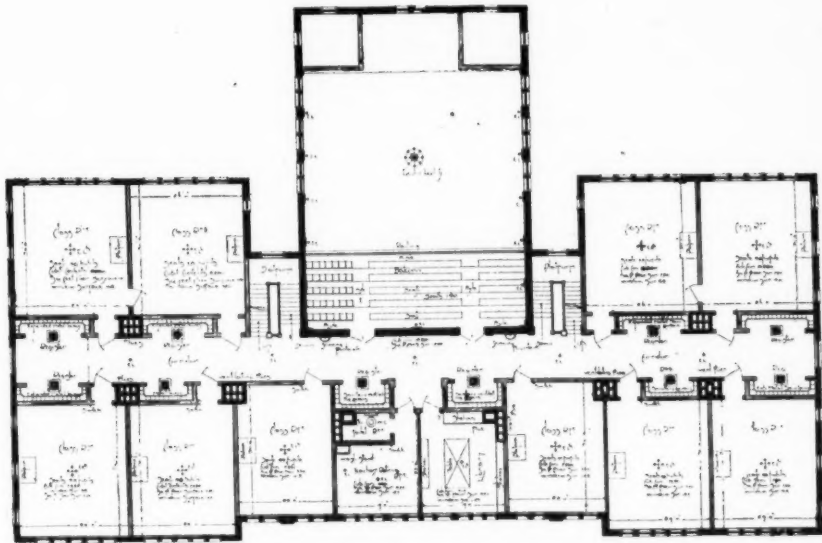
BASEMENT PLAN, DESIGN FOR 20-ROOM SCHOOL.
Henry E. Bonitz, Architect.



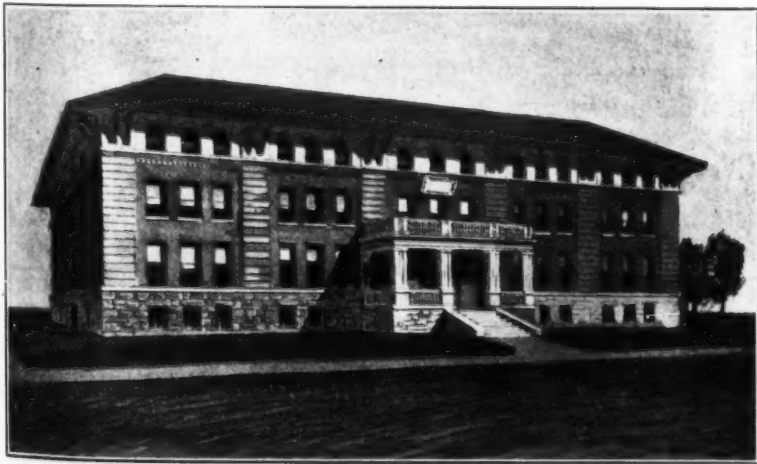
FIRST FLOOR PLAN, DESIGN FOR 20-ROOM SCHOOL.
Henry E. Bonitz, Architect.



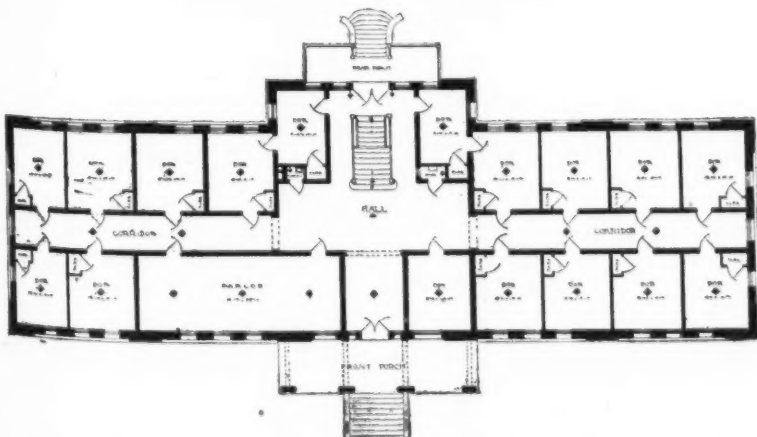
DESIGN FOR A 20-ROOM SCHOOL.
Henry E. Bonitz, Architect, Wilmington, N. C.



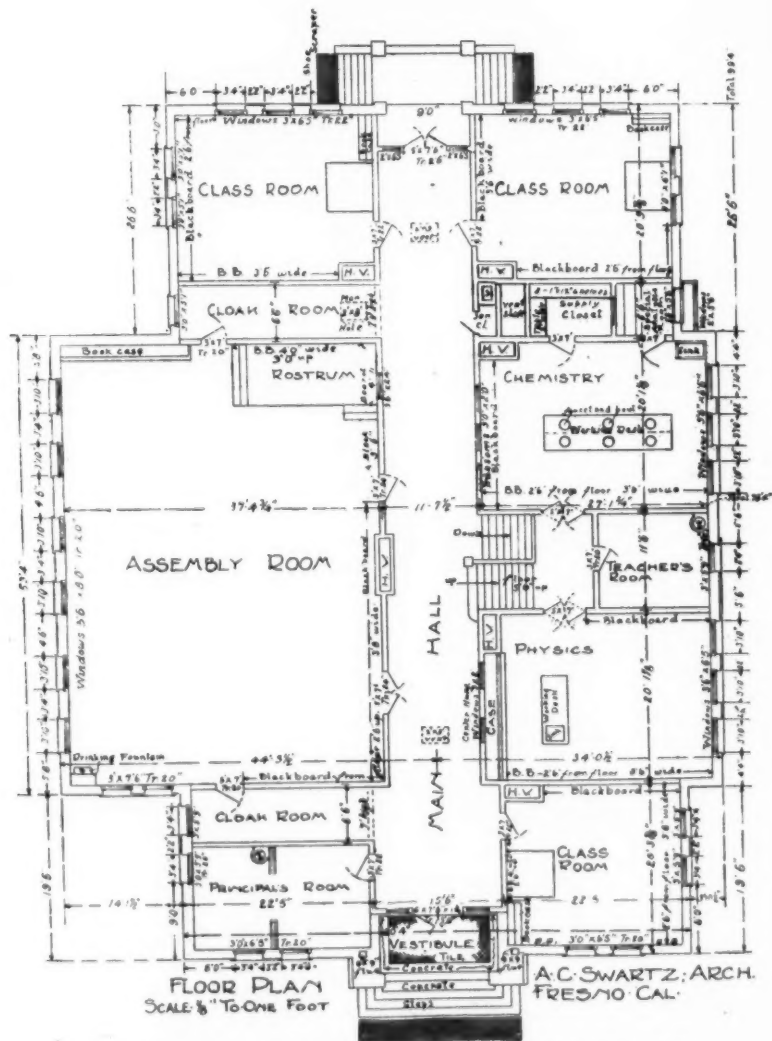
SECOND FLOOR PLAN, DESIGN FOR 20-ROOM SCHOOL.
Henry E. Bonitz, Architect.



NEW BOYS' DORMITORY, STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, INDIANA, PA.
W. J. Shaw, Architect, Pittsburg, Pa.



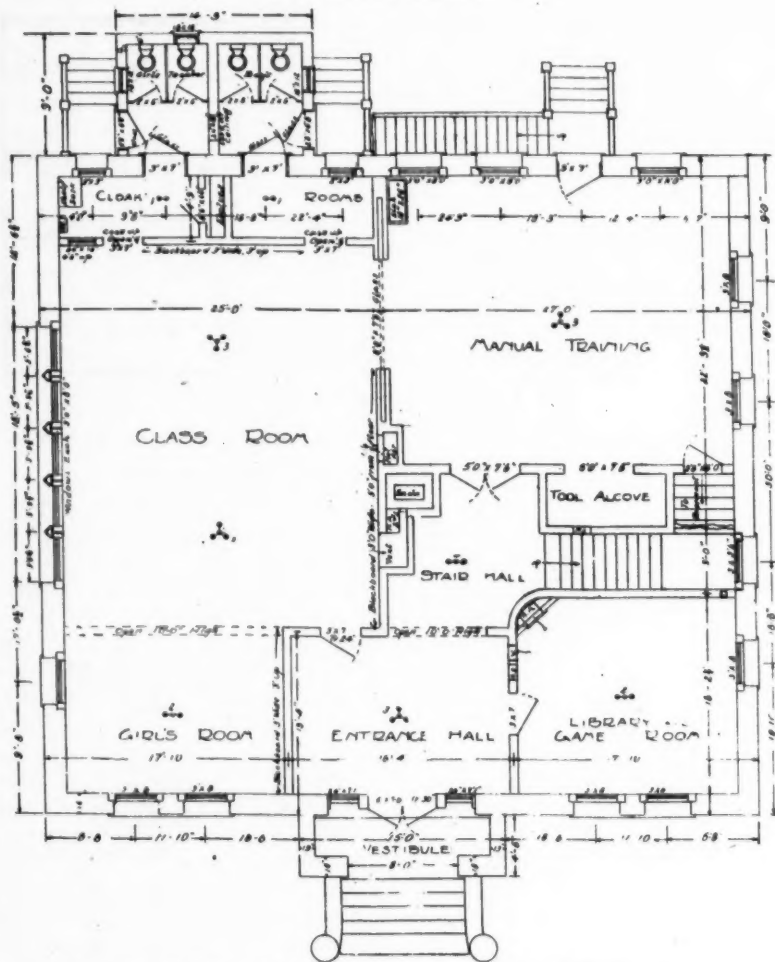
FIRST FLOOR PLAN, BOYS' DORMITORY, STATE NORMAL SCHOOL,
INDIANA, PA.
W. J. Shaw, Architect, Pittsburg, Pa.



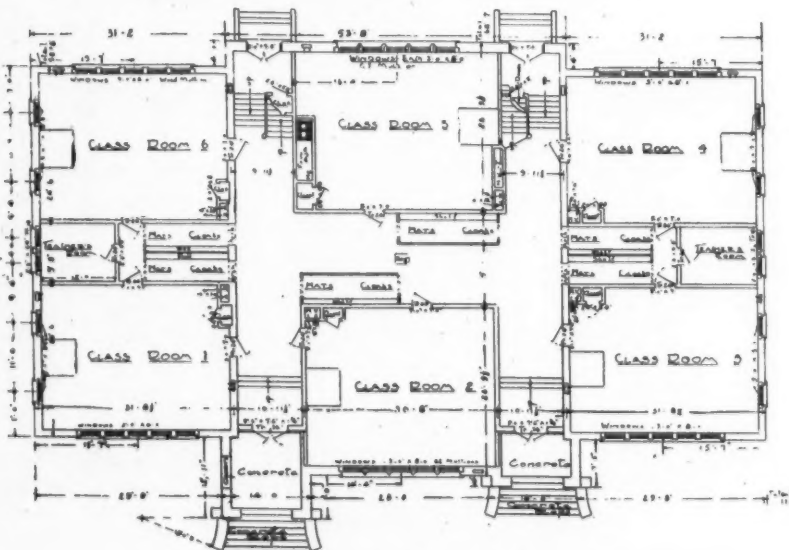
FLOOR PLAN, UNION HIGH SCHOOL, REEDLEY, CAL.
A. C. Swartz, Architect, Fresno, Cal.
(See perspective, page 13.)



FRONT ELEVATION.
Parental School, Fresno, Cal.
A. C. Swartz, Architect.

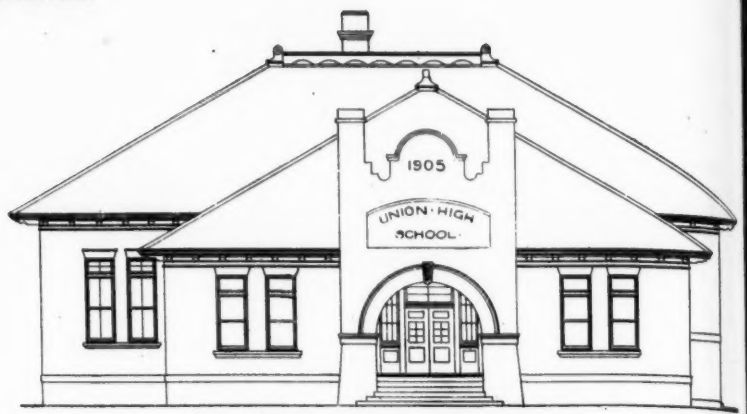


FIRST FLOOR PLAN, PARENTAL SCHOOL, FRESNO, CAL.

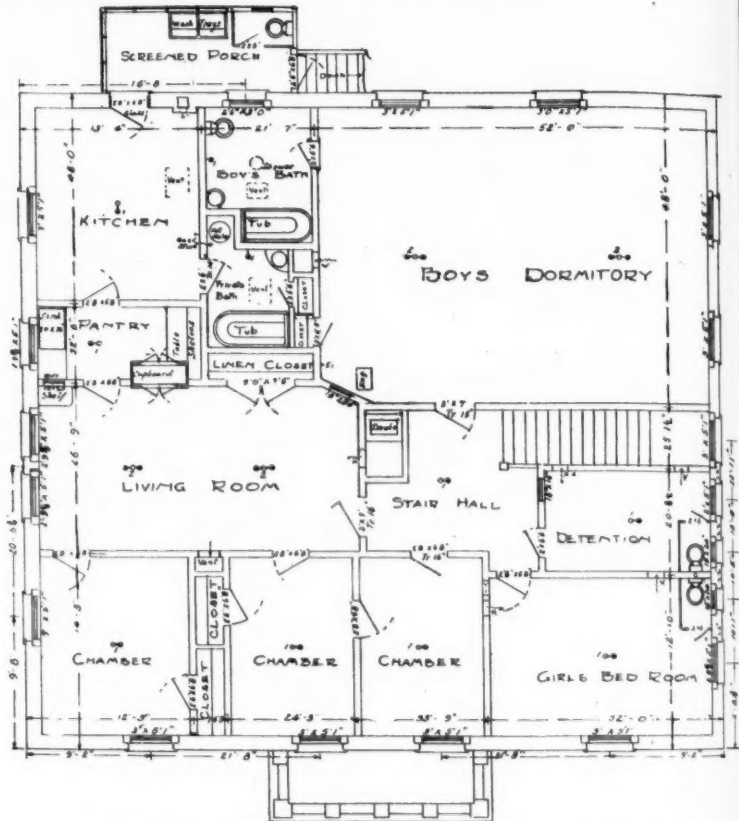


FIRST FLOOR PLAN.

FLOOR PLANS, NEW PUBLIC SCHOOL, OROSI, CAL.
A. C. Swartz, Architect, Fresno, Cal.



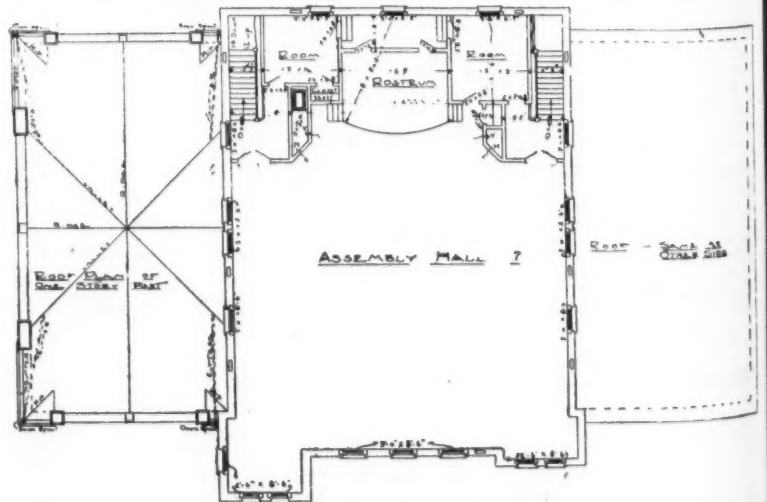
UNION HIGH SCHOOL, REEDLEY, CAL.
Cost, \$16,000.
A. C. Swartz, Architect, Fresno, Cal.



SECOND FLOOR PLAN, PARENTAL SCHOOL, FRESNO, CAL.



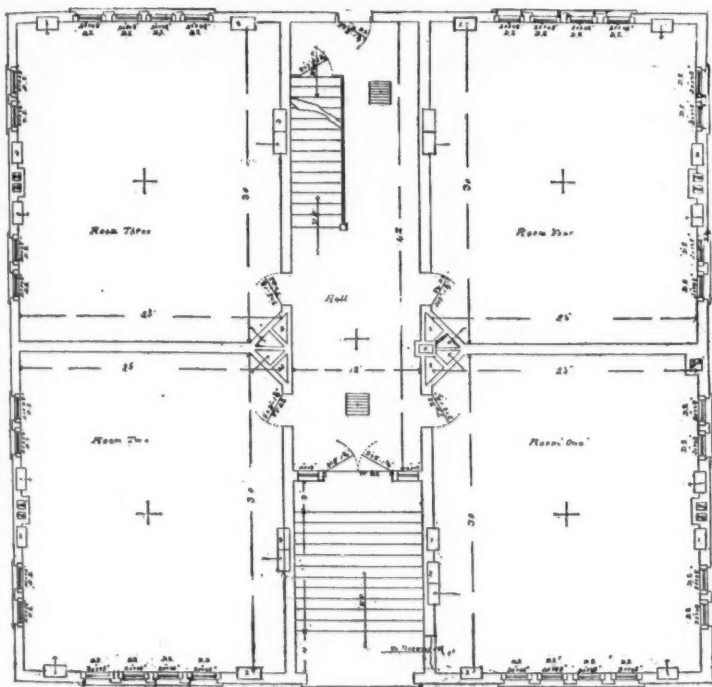
FRONT ELEVATION PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDING, OROSI, CAL.



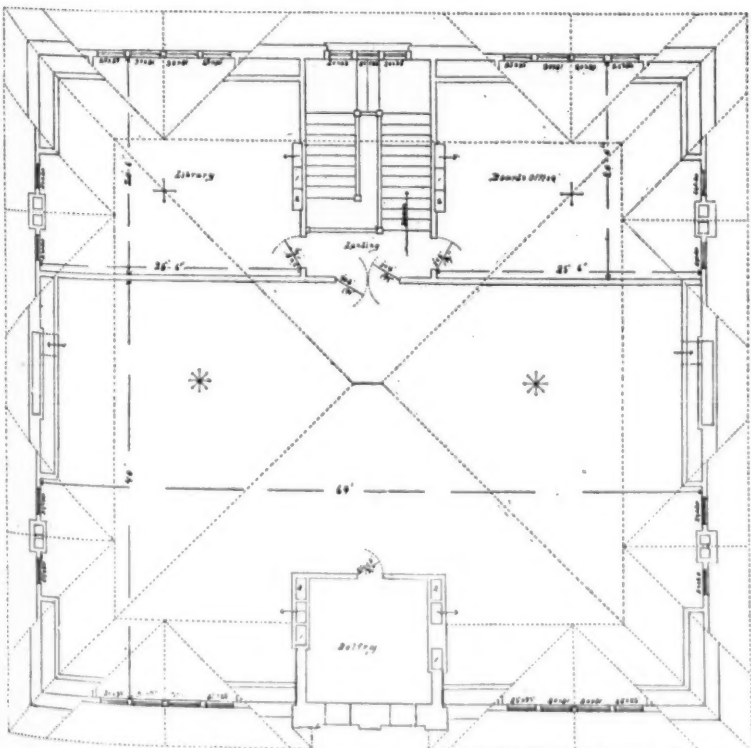
SECOND FLOOR PLAN.



FRONT ELEVATION, NEW SCHOOL, SUTTON, W. VA.
Walls built of common red brick with sandstone trimmings. Basement built of local sandstone. Roof in slate and tin.

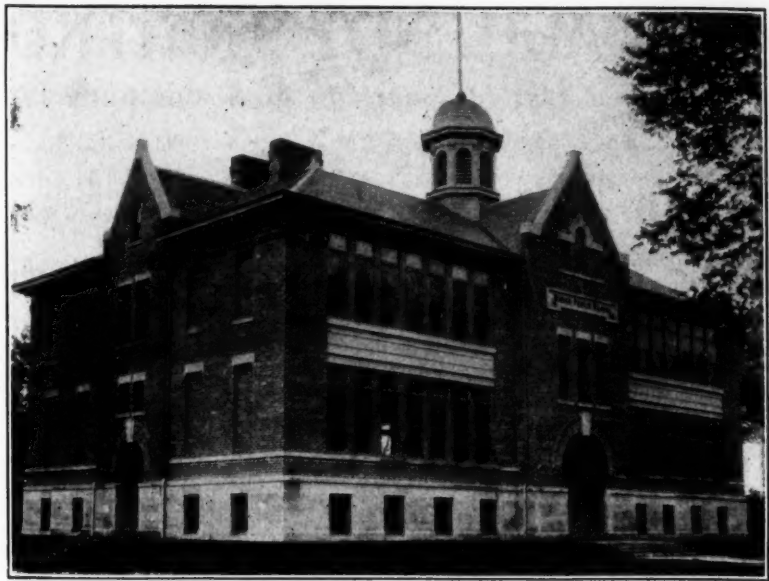


FIRST FLOOR PLAN.
Interior wood trimmings in oak on all floors except basement.

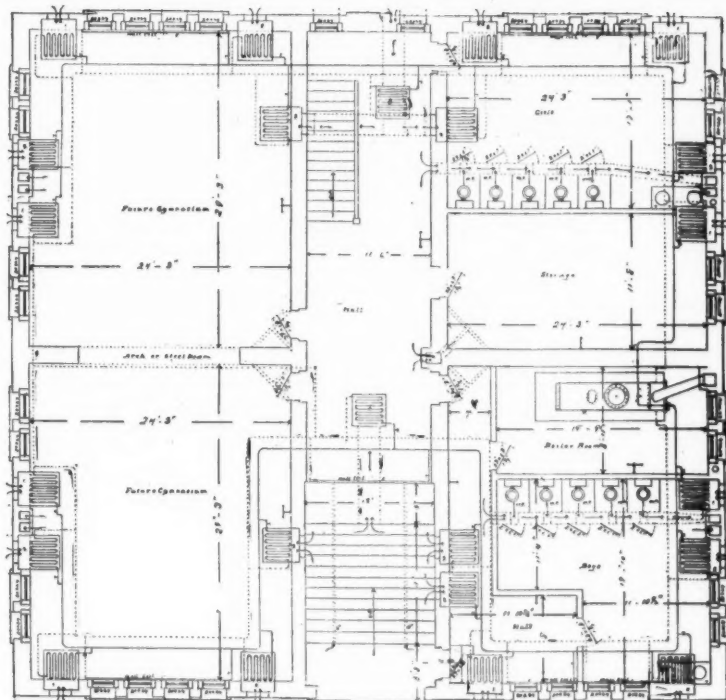


THIRD FLOOR PLAN.

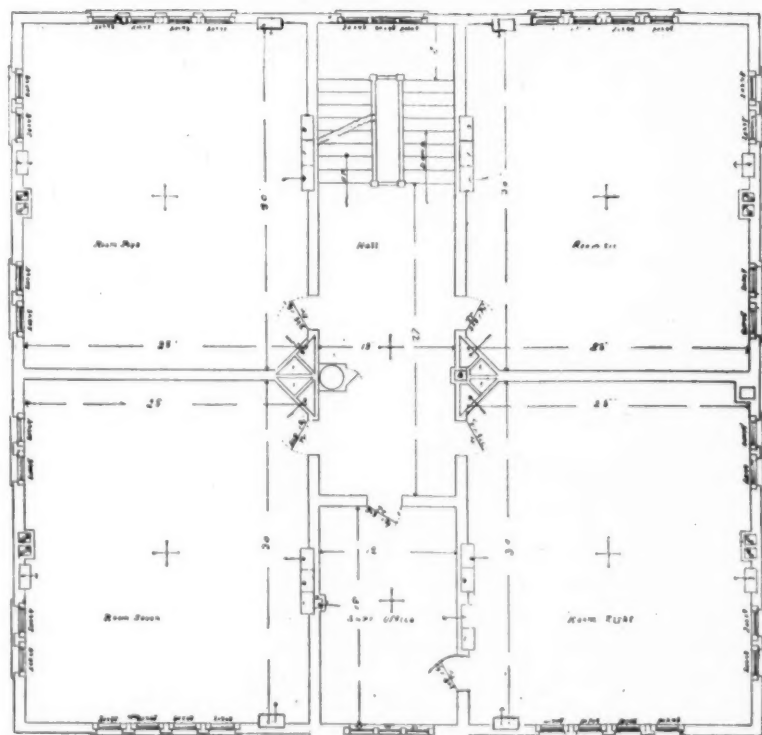
FRONT ELEVATION AND FLOOR PLANS, NEW SCHOOL, SUTTON, W. VA.
Cost \$18,469, exclusive of heating system. W. F. Davis, Architect.



NEW SCHOOL BUILDING, MINIER, ILL.
Paul O. Moratz, Architect, Bloomington, Ill.
Cost, \$12,500.



BASEMENT PLAN.



SECOND FLOOR PLAN.

CHICAGO NOT CONTROLLED BY BOOK COMPANY

List of American Book Company is Materially Cut Down During Past Six Years

The charge recently made that the Board of Education of Chicago was dominated by the American Book Company has been disproven by Superintendent E. G. Cooley of that city.

The board has gradually dropped books published by the American Book Company and widened its recognition of other publishing houses.

Superintendent Cooley in demonstrating the absolute independence of the board has given out a list of the books adopted and discarded since July 1st, 1900.

This list reads as follows:

American Book Company.

ADOPTED.

Lancaster's Manual of English History.

Metcalf's English Grammar.

McMaster's Primary History of the United States.

DROPPED.

Appleton's Fifth Reader.

Maxwell's English Grammar.

Elementary Lessons in Algebra.

Oral Arithmetic No. 1.

Oral Arithmetic No. 2.

Harkness' Easy Lessons in Latin.

Moore's Arithmetic.

Lancaster's Manual of English History.

Rand, McNally & Co.

ADOPTED.

The Holton Primer.

Ginn & Co.

ADOPTED.

Collar and Daniell's First Year Latin.

DROPPED.

Speer's Arithmetic.

The Macmillan Co.

ADOPTED.

Tarr and McMurry's Introductory Geography.

Tarr and McMurry's Complete Geography.

Benjamin H. Sanborn & Co.

ADOPTED.

Southworth-Stone Arithmetic, Book I.

Southworth-Stone Arithmetic, Book II.

W. H. Wheeler & Co.

ADOPTED.

Graded Studies in English (sixth grade).

DROPPED.

Graded Studies in English.

D. C. Heath & Co.

ADOPTED.

Spanhoofd's Lehrbuch der Deutschen Sprache.

Scott, Foresman & Co.

ADOPTED.

Modern Music Series, Book III.

The high school list is as follows:

American Book Company.

ADOPTED.

Halleck's History of English Literature.

Baskerville and Sewell's English Grammar.

Quackenbos' Practical Rhetoric.

Clarke and Dennis' Elementary Chemistry.

Gano's Commercial Law.

DROPPED.

Buehler's Exercises in English.

Hill's Foundations of Rhetoric.

Harkness' First Year in Latin.

Phillips and Fisher's Plane and Solid Geometry.

Avery's Physics.

Shaw's History of English Literature.

Ginn & Co.

ADOPTED.

Collar and Daniell's First Year Latin.

Robinson's History of Western Europe.

Beman and Smith's Higher Arithmetic.

DROPPED.

Collar-Eysenbach's German Grammar.

Appleton & Co.

ADOPTED.

Adams' Commercial Geography.

Gilbert and Brigham's Physical Geography.

Giese's Spanish Book and Reader.

Studies of Animal Life.

DROPPED.

Jordan's Animal Life.

De Tornos' Combined Spanish Method.

Powers & Lyons.

ADOPTED.

Office Methods and Bookkeeping.

Reader in Phonography.

D. C. Heath & Co.

ADOPTED.

Fraser and Squair's French Grammar.

Studies of Plant Life.

Spanhoofd's Lehrbuch der Deutschen Sprache.

DROPPED.

Shepard's Chemistry.

Scribner's.

DROPPED.

Thatcher and Schwill's Medieval and Modern History.

Tracy, Gibbs & Co.

ADOPTED.

Van Velzer and Shute's Plane and Solid Geometry.

"I do not care a particle what firms have the book business," said Superintendent Cooley, "so long as the school children of Chicago get

the best books, but it is evident that the so-called 'book combination,' instead of gaining during my term as superintendent of schools, has actually lost."

An important step has been taken in educational effort in Oklahoma. The teachers and school officials in small towns are generally isolated and rarely benefited by an educational convention. To remedy this condition the Southwestern State Normal School has appointed a corps of professors who will be prepared at any time to deliver a lecture in small towns throughout the state. These lectures will be given free, the only condition imposed is that the village pay the expense of railroad fare. By co-operating it is possible for a number of neighboring cities to obtain these lectures comparatively free.

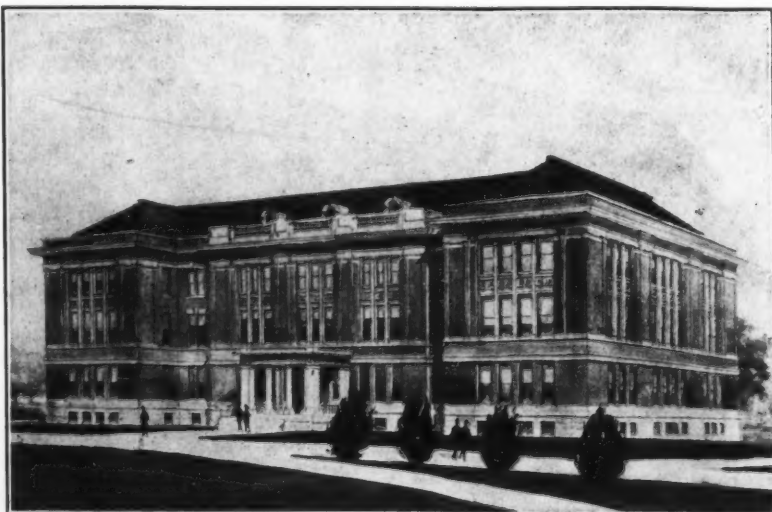
Aberdeen, S. D. At a recent conference of city superintendents of schools in the state it was decided to revise the state course of study for high and graded schools. The high schools are classified into three kinds: 1st, a high school maintaining a four year course; 2d, a high school maintaining a three year course; and 3d, a school using a two year course.

A first-class high school course is understood to consist of eight constants and eight electives; a second-class to have six constants and six electives; and a third-class, four constants and four electives. The term constant is defined as a required study pursued for thirty-six weeks of five periods each; the term elective is defined as an optional study, selected by the board of education and city superintendent, pursued for thirty-six weeks of five periods each. The term period is defined as referring to not less than forty-five minutes of class work.

SCHOOL NO. 2, OLEAN, N. Y.

The new public school No. 2 at North Olean, New York, illustrated on page 15, is designed by L. Patterson of that village. It contains four class rooms, large cloak rooms, teachers' closets and a library. The structure is built of brick with stone trimmings and a stone basement. The roof is slate and the gutters and waste pipes are galvanized iron. The exterior wood trimming is white pine, painted.

The rooms have slate blackboards, hardwood floors, hard white plaster and clear-heart yellow pine trimmings and wainscoting. The water closets are automatic flushing of standard pattern. The heating and ventilation is accomplished by means of a direct-indirect steam system. The cost of the building complete and ready for seats is \$10,200.



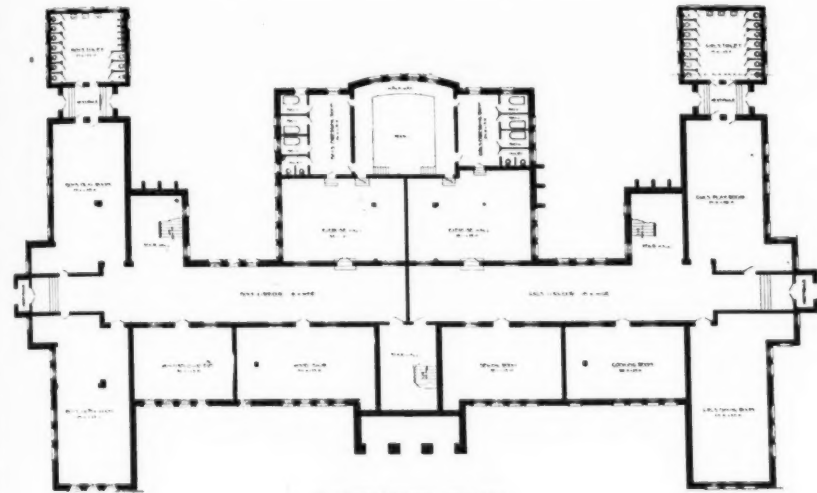
PHYSICS BUILDING, OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY, COLUMBUS, O.
Peters, Burns & Pretzinger, Architects, Dayton, O.



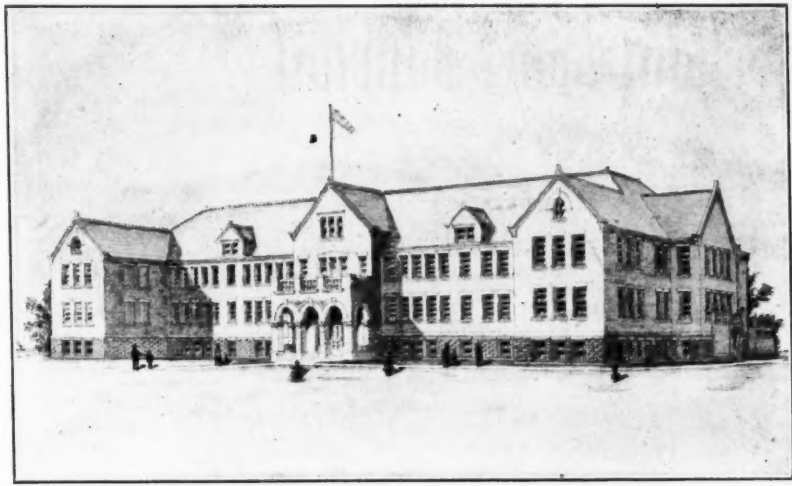
CHEMISTRY BUILDING, OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY, COLUMBUS, O.
Peters, Burns & Pretzinger, Architects, Dayton, O.



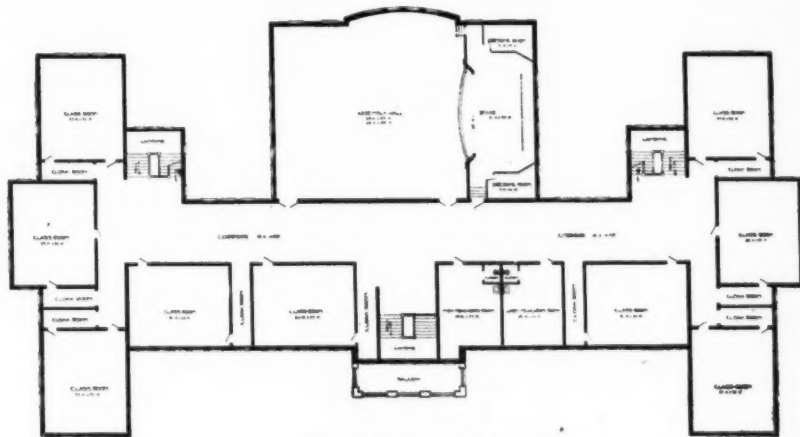
FIRST FLOOR PLAN, 20-ROOM SCHOOL.



BASEMENT PLAN.



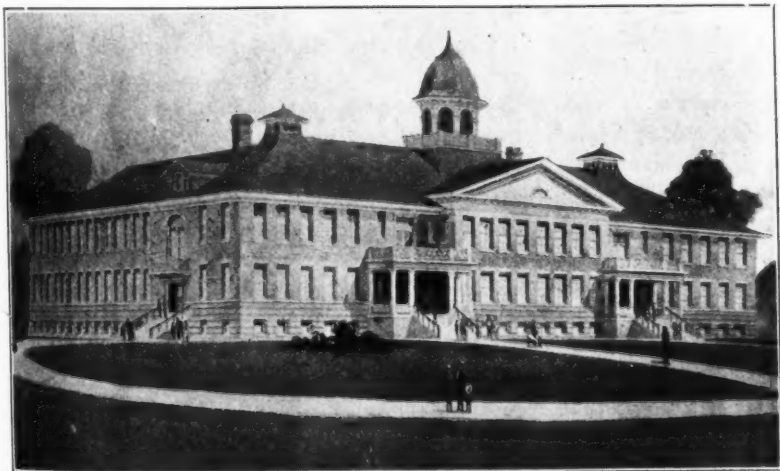
MODEL DESIGN FOR 20-ROOM SCHOOL BUILDING.
J. W. Gaddis, Architect, Vincennes, Ind.



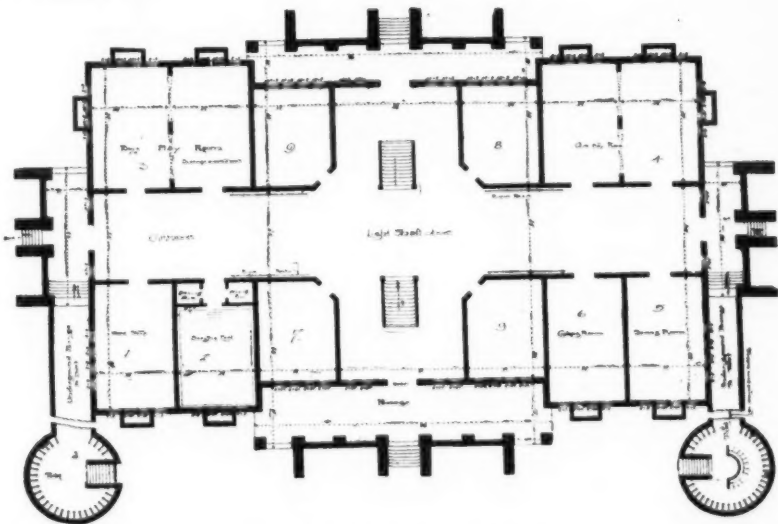
SECOND FLOOR PLAN.

PERSPECTIVE AND PLANS, MODEL DESIGN FOR A 20-ROOM SCHOOL BUILDING.

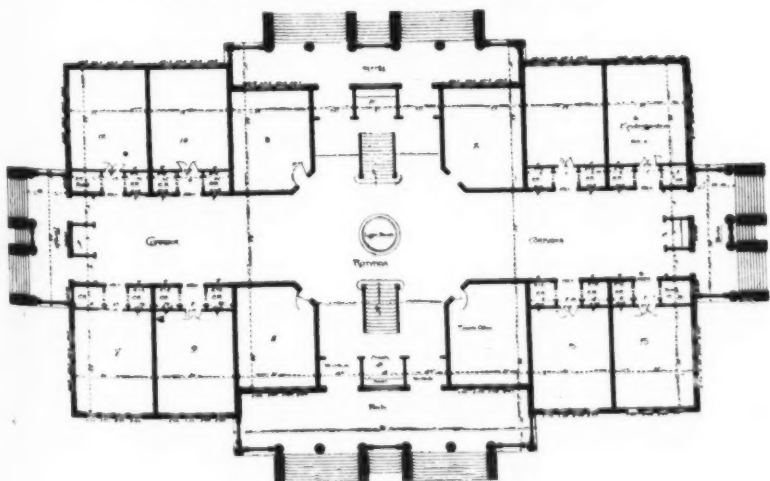
J. W. Gaddis, Architect, Vincennes, Ind.



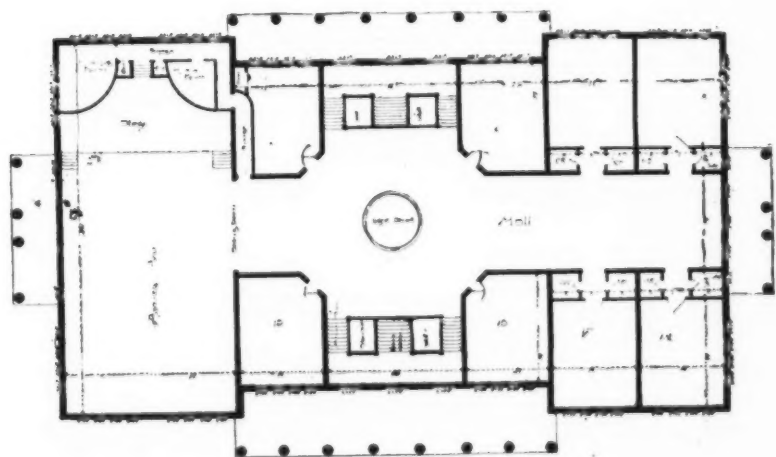
NEW SCHOOL, TAMPA, FLA.
Barber & Klutz, Architects, Knoxville, Tenn.



BASEMENT PLAN, 20-ROOM SCHOOL.
G. D. Zeigler, Architect.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN.



SECOND FLOOR PLAN.

FLOOR PLANS, MODEL 20-ROOM SCHOOL.
G. D. Zeigler, Architect, Sumter, S. C.

THE AMERICAN School Board Journal

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

DEVOTED TO

School Boards, School Officials and Teachers

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POLITICS AND EDUCATION.

When the Chicago Teachers' Federation allied itself with the labor unions it also exposed itself to the antagonism which may grow out of political alliances. Mayor Dunne has favored the principles for which the Federation stands, and has on several occasions shown his partiality for that organization.

Whatever opposition there may be to the mayor, some of the political bitterness manifested towards him by the local newspapers has, no doubt, been transferred to the Teachers' Federation.

The following editorial taken from the Chicago Chronicle would indicate that the teachers' organization has gotten into the political arena:

"For some years past the board of education has offered the public school teachers a premium for intellectual growth. That is, it has made promotion turn on examinations which demonstrate that a teacher is making greater attainments in her profession.

"This arrangement has always given great offense to the teachers who compose that pestiferous and un-American organization called the Teachers' Federation. What they demand is promotion for old age, whether a teacher is advancing in intelligence or declining into second childhood. The chief employment of this organization is the persecution of Superintendent Cooley, and it must be admitted that it gives him no little trouble. This promotional scheme is one of the things it has used against him.

"The consequence is that Superintendent Cooley has devised and recommended a new promotional scheme which substitutes a course in the Normal school or in some other institution of similar grade in place of the hated examinations.

"This proposition, instead of pacifying the federation, has simply raised its protest to a higher pitch and it now demands more vociferously than ever that promotion shall be the reward of baldness, toothlessness and senility instead of growing capacity.

"The probability is that the public will have more confidence in Superintendent Cooley's recommendations than in the snarling complaints of the federation. As to The Chronicle, it is, on principle, in favor of everything that the federation dislikes and in proportion as the federation dislikes it.

"We prefer the new plan to the old one because the federation dislikes it more. It must be wise and good if the federation opposes it. In fact, we are in favor of expelling every member of the federation from the public schools and never employing her again. We regard the organization as a standing disgrace to the board of education, to the city of

Chicago and to Mayor Dunne, who backs both of them.

"Some day we will have a mayor with a backbone and this impudent federation will go."

It is a pity that a body of teachers should be subjected to such bitter opposition. It certainly cannot be conducive to the best interests of the schools. Whatever educational associations may do in making known their ideas on school administrative policies, it is unwise to urge them through the instrumentality of political alliances and combinations. Pacific means are more becoming in a body of school teachers and far more effective in the end.

UNSOUND SCHOOL ADMINISTRATION.

The following incident will illustrate how a highly stationed administrative body may violate the simplest rules in school administrative labors, and the law of common courtesy.

The seven Normal schools of Wisconsin are under the control of the so-called Board of Normal Regents. Some weeks ago the board decided in executive session that the head of one of the Normal schools, Prof. Theron B. Pray, should be dropped and so notified him, at the same time giving the information to the public press. In resorting to precipitate publicity the law of common courtesy was violated.

Naturally, Prof. Pray protested, and demanded a hearing. It also followed that the public press criticised the action of the board. The latter after an elapse of several weeks granted a hearing, but confirmed its former action. In self defense it also made public the reasons for its action, which related mainly to Prof. Pray's alleged weakness as a disciplinarian and schoolmaster.

The mistake made by the board consists in that it practically removed the incumbent first, and then gave him a hearing. When this action was followed by criticism, it blasted the professional reputation of a schoolmaster in order to defend its own indefensible method of removal. The hearing should have preceded the removal.

The Board of Normal Regents has placed itself in an illogical position. It presides over a number of important educational institutions whose mission it is to teach not only modern pedagogy, but the commonly accepted rules of school administration. It has violated the very principles which are daily taught in the institutions over which it presides.

School administration has become an important branch of study in every Normal school. It covers many practical phases of school government, and among them the proper course to be pursued by school authorities in the employment and dismissal of teachers.

Before dismissing a teacher, principal or superintendent he or she must be given ample opportunity to redeem all shortcomings. Friendly co-operation must accompany or precede caution. Friendly criticism must precede a final warning. Helpful co-operation and friendly criticism are designed to advance a poor teacher into a fair one; a fair teacher into a good one; a good teacher into an excellent one. This applies to principals and superintendents as well.

If all timely caution, suggestion and warn-

ing have failed in bringing about the desired improvement, an opportunity to explain or resign should and must be given.

Such considerate action is warranted, first, because the professional reputation of a teacher, since it is his principal asset, must be guarded; second, because the teacher may still be successful under new conditions and environments. His or her future rests largely upon an established reputation.

A peremptory dismissal, as a rule, means professional annihilation. No school board is likely to employ an applicant who has been "dismissed for cause." The dismissed teacher is driven to localities where he is unknown and where no credentials are demanded or exacting questions asked. This practically means retirement from the educational field.

The question in the Wisconsin case is not so much whether the Normal president should have been removed or not, as it is whether the method of that removal is a correct one. If generally adopted, it would tend to retire permanently from the professional field every teacher, principal and superintendent who disagreed with the administrative authorities, or who manifested a temporary shortcoming or defect. In fact a dismissal from one school would mean expulsion from the profession.

BEGINNING TO BUILD A SCHOOL- HOUSE.

When a school board contemplates the erection of a new school building it is apt to adopt one of several methods in taking the initial steps. As a rule, the construction of a school building marks an epoch in the history of the average school system, and is so rare an occasion as to afford no particular precedent for guidance.

The common tendency is to think of the probable cost before calculating the actual needs. A fixed sum of money looms up in the school board mind before the full meaning of a modern structure together with equipment becomes clear. Consequently, an appropriation usually precedes the consideration of plans.

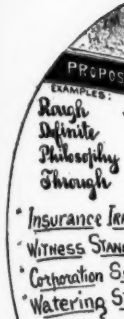
In many instances it is necessary to proceed in that manner, more especially where bonds must be voted and where it is necessary to ascertain what funds may be available before taking steps to secure a building.

But this course is never practical in securing the right building or a proper equipment. After the appropriation has been secured, it is usually found that both building and equipment must be squeezed out of it. One or the other, building or equipment, must suffer. The things not thought of before come up, the building is too large and the appropriation too small, or vice versa; the equipment will cost more than was anticipated.

The consequence usually is that when the building is ready for occupancy some things have been "cheapened" and others omitted entirely in order to come within the sum appropriated.

This "cheapening" process has frequently proven to be a most expensive one. For instance, a cheap heating system that consumes far more fuel than is necessary; a ventilating system that does not ventilate; the elimination of a system of temperature control, fire-trap stairways, etc., etc.

The economic maintenance of a school



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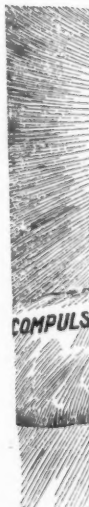
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Some important suggestions in spelling reform.



Getting ready for Graduation Day.



Protection of pupils against criminals urged in Chicago as a momentous question.

building are of greater importance than the immediate cost of construction and equipment.

The right way to begin the erection of a school building is to ascertain the actual needs first, and then ascertain the cost, and harmonize the two with local conditions. The size and quality of building as well as equipment must be fixed before the question of appropriation can be approached in any satisfactory degree.

The great bulk of schoolhouses erected in recent years which are defective in arrangement or inadequate in size or equipment, are the logical result of a misdirected beginning. One unavoidable mistake made at the beginning has always led to several unavoidable mistakes at the close.

SELECTING SUPERINTENDENTS.

One of the new conditions exacted by boards of education in selection of superintendents is a freedom from book company alliances.

Both the Toledo and Cleveland boards in casting about for a school superintendent were careful to inquire as to the antecedents of the applicants. Have they at any time shown partiality for the book trust? What is his record on the book question? Can he be controlled by a book company?

These questions had a large bearing upon the consideration of men for the Cleveland superintendency. Some of the most promising applicants were stricken because they were considered unsafe men.

A superintendent whose school system uses

a larger percentage of text books made by the Book Trust than it does of those made by the independent publishers combined, is under suspicion. A "Book Trust Town" is immediately spotted by fair-minded men and the superintendent cannot escape the odium which attaches to such a school system.

There are instances where the text book list consists of a greater per cent of Book Trust publications, but for which the superintendent is not to blame. He must either submit to the adoption of these books or lose his position.

The tendency of the day, however, is a most wholesome one. School boards recognize the fact that there are many good books in the market and that no one concern has a monopoly upon brains, although it may seek to monopolize school board business.

The progressive school board seeks the unpurchased and unpurchasable superintendent. Hence, beware of the allied school superintendent.

CAP AND GOWN FOR GRADUATION.

Editor School Board Journal:

I notice on page 12 of the May School Board Journal that the school board of Ravenna, Ohio, has adopted the cap and gown uniform for the high school graduates. A good thing, push it along. I wish to say, however, they have none the best of Pana (Ill.) school board, as our board has also adopted the cap and gown uniform for the high school graduates, and largely for the same reason assigned by the Ravenna board,

namely, to do away with rivalry in graduating dress.

We purchased our caps and gowns through Cottrell & Leonard of Albany, N. Y., who by the way should give your journal credit for the sale, as it was their "adv" in your journal that first called my attention to the matter, which I later presented to our board and resulted in the purchase of same.

We have just received the uniforms, and will say the class is well pleased with them. Our plan is to loan them to the graduating class without charge. Our board has been the subject of numerous newspaper comments for the action taken by them along this line. Most of them, however, I am glad to say, have been complimentary.

I am constrained to believe that in the near future most of the progressive school boards will investigate the cap and gown proposition, and investigation simply means adoption.

Yours truly, for caps and gowns, Wm. Pierce, secretary Pana School Board, Dist. No. 4, Christian Co., Ill.

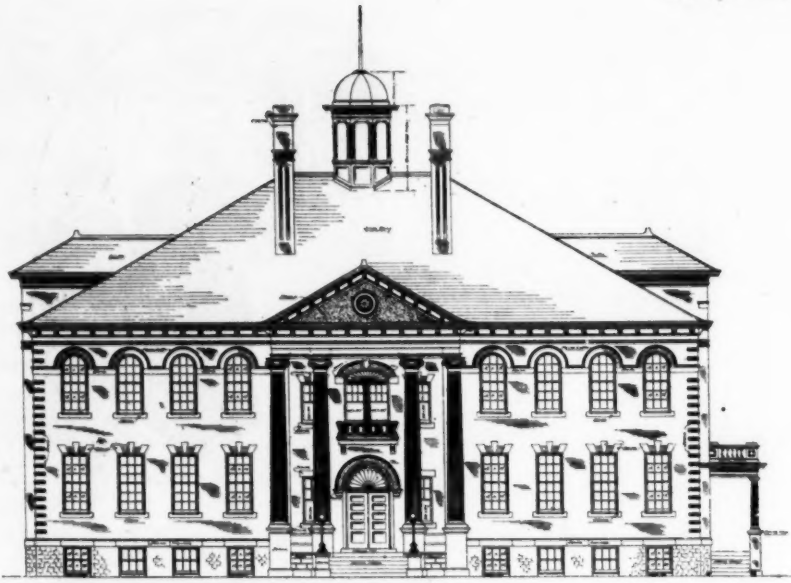
Superintendent W. J. Shearer of the Elizabeth, N. J., public schools is advocating a more pliant system of school grading. He believes that American children have a right to exercise individual taste and respond to individual need in the work of the higher grades, and that in all the grades they should be allowed to advance as rapidly as individual ability and opportunity will permit.



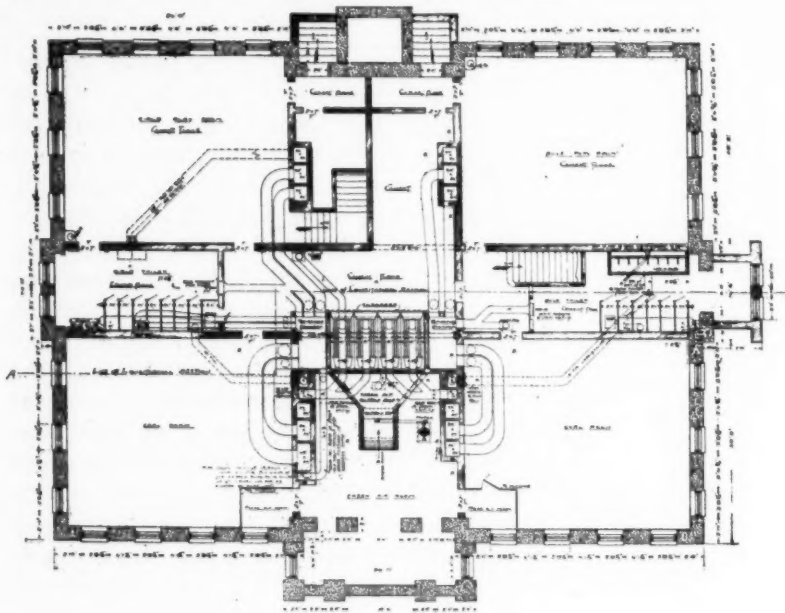
Compulsory education laws now prevail in most States.



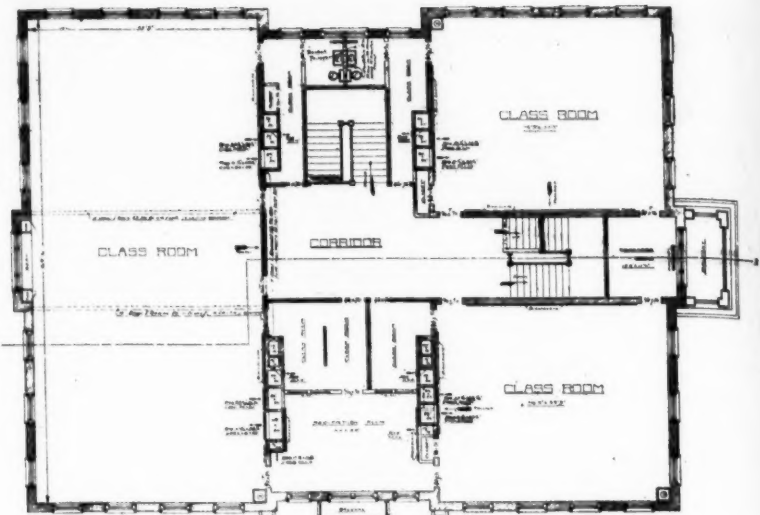
How the superintendency is guarded in some cities.



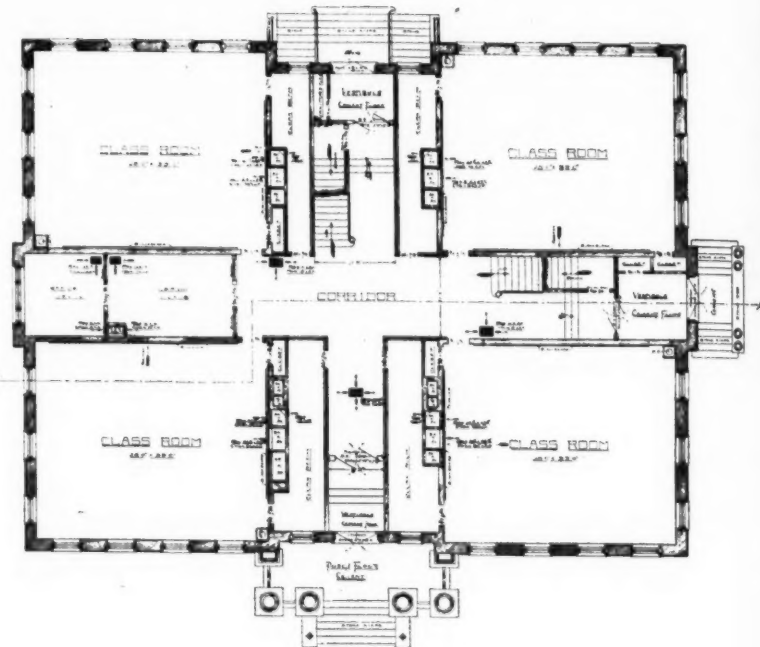
FRONT ELEVATION, FIRST WARD SCHOOL, WAYNESBORO, PA.
Joseph W. Woltz, Architect, Waynesboro.



BASEMENT PLAN.



SECOND FLOOR PLAN.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN.

PLANS, FIRST WARD SCHOOL BUILDING, WAYNESBORO, PA.
Joseph W. Woltz, Architect, Waynesboro.

KING EDWARD SCHOOL.

(See plans, page 11.)

The new King Edward School just erected by Mr. Albert Kahn of Detroit for the board of education at Walkerville, Can., is declared to be the finest structure of its kind in the province of Ontario. The building is designed in the Old English Style, a style particularly well adapted to this class of work, permitting as it does the grouping of the windows to afford ample light for the interior, and producing a quiet and dignified effect. At the same time it is sufficiently picturesque to conform to the surroundings of the building and to the general atmosphere of the town.

The exterior of the building is faced with a deep toned paving brick, laid in Flemish bond, with wide white joints. The central portion of the main facade is of cut stone, thus accentuating the main entrance and lobby. The front gables are treated with half-timbered work and plaster, and the broad wall field of the corners is relieved by panels treated with a form of brick mosaic. Over the main entrance in rather bold relief is carved the English coat-of-arms. The projecting bay window above marks the principal's office.

A broad flight of stone steps leads from the main entrance to the main corridor, which traverses the entire building from north to south. This corridor is eighteen feet wide, affording ample means for easy communication with and access to class rooms. The main staircases from the basement to the second floor are placed at both ends of this main corridor.

The building contains fourteen class rooms; of which two grammar and five primary rooms are on the first floor. One primary room is designed to be used for kindergarten purposes, and is also arranged, by means of a folding partition, to combine with the corridor to form a large assembly room.

On the second floor are located seven grammar class rooms, the principal's office, and a large room used as library and board room.

In the basement there are two large, well lighted and ventilated play rooms and toilet rooms. Besides these there are the boiler and fan rooms for heating and ventilating the building. The play rooms and corridors are provided with modern drinking fountains.

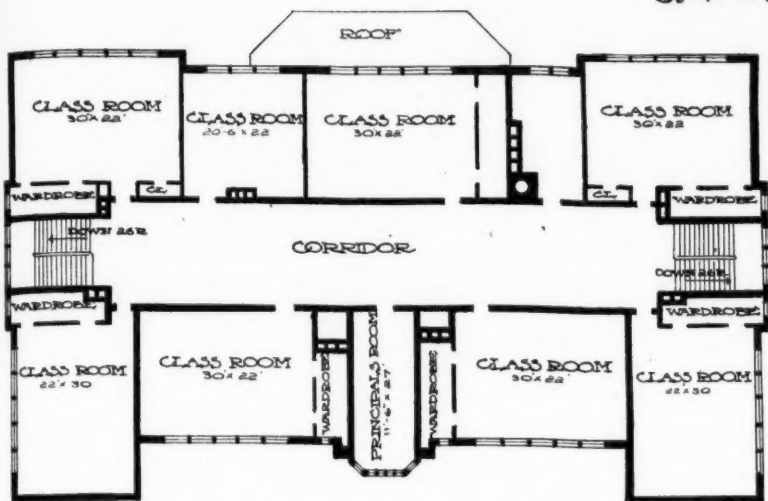
In planning the structure the best known authorities were consulted and the most advanced ideas considered. The Boston schools and their rules were followed closely, Boston having given perhaps a more thorough study to the subject than any other community on the continent. The class rooms are lighted from one side only, thus doing away with conflicting shadows, so injurious to the eyes. Opening from each class room is provided a cloak room properly fitted up. These wardrobes, as in the Boston schools, open from the class rooms only, not from the corridor, and afford the teachers better control than would be possible otherwise. Each class room is provided with ample blackboard surface of the best slate, so situated as to receive the best light.

The building is equipped with the fan sys-

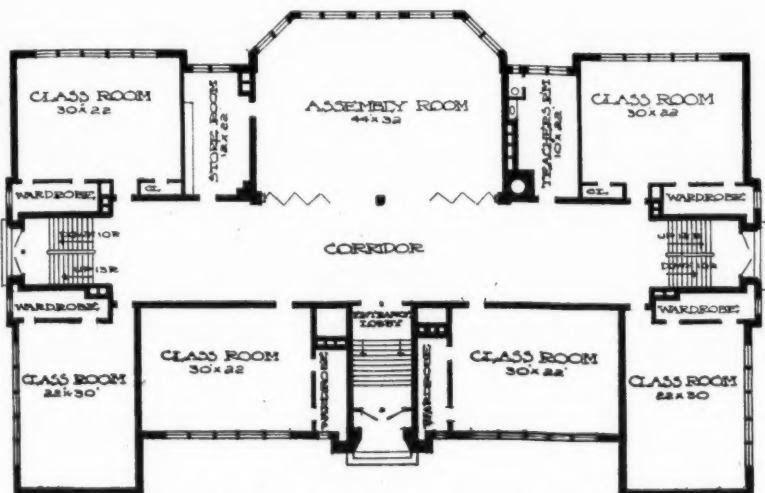
tem of heating and ventilation. Pure fresh air is drawn from the top of the building, where it is free from dust, etc., and thence by means of a large steel plate fan is forced through ducts to the various rooms. In the winter the air is warmed by being passed through steam coils adjacent to the fan. Each duct is supplied with both cold and warm air, thermostatically controlled by valves that any desired temperature may be maintained automatically. The foul air is forced out of the room at the floor level into the wardrobes, from which it escapes through vent ducts to the attic, and thence through vent openings to the outer air. The cold air inlet and foul air exhaust in the roof are so arranged that by closing them the air may recirculate, or partly so as desired. The air of each of the rooms may be changed once every ten minutes; thus an abundance of fresh air is always assured.

It will at once be apparent that by forcing the foul air from the class rooms out through the wardrobes, will prevent any unpleasant odors of these places from entering the class rooms. The same principle is made use of in the toilet rooms in the basement. The foul air is forced out of the play rooms at the floor line into the toilet rooms, and here is actually forced through the fixtures into independent ducts and out through the roof.

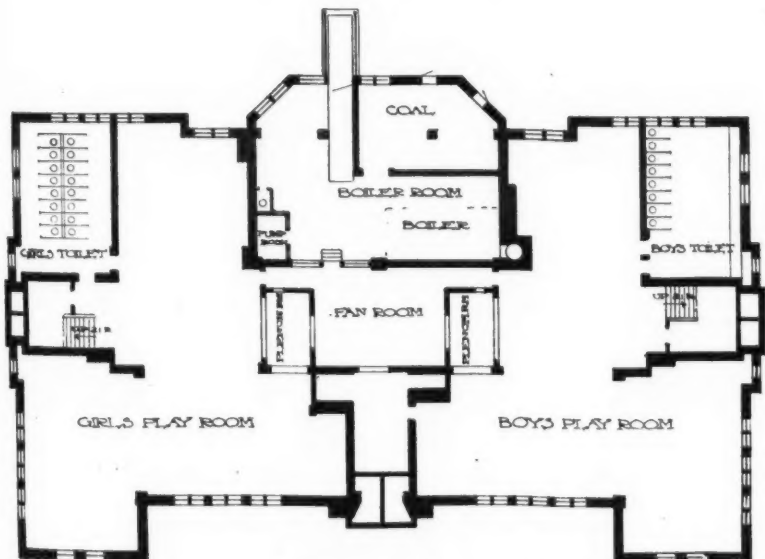
The original appropriation of \$50,000 for the erection of the building has been exceeded by the architect by less than \$100.



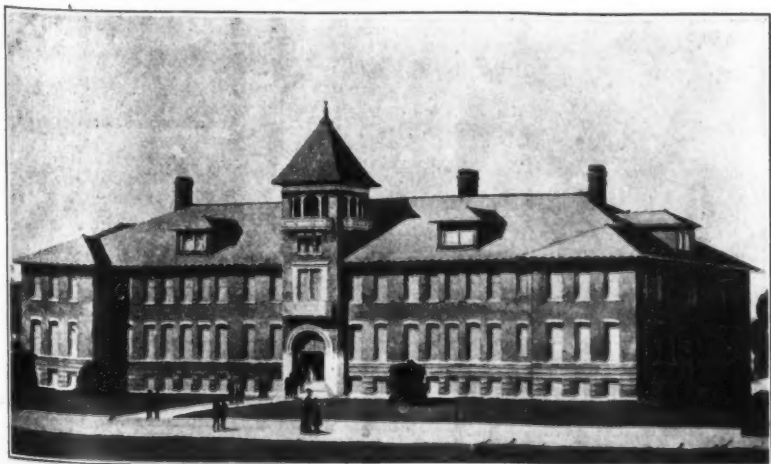
SECOND FLOOR PLAN, KING EDWARD SCHOOL.



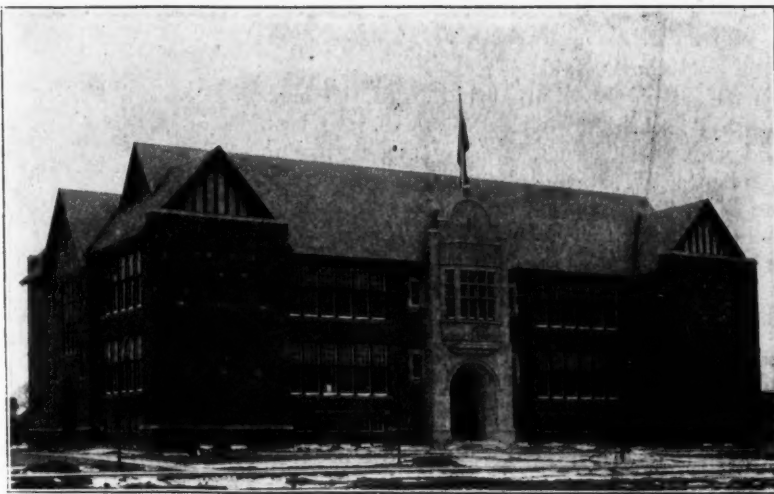
FIRST FLOOR PLAN, KING EDWARD SCHOOL.



BASEMENT PLAN, KING EDWARD SCHOOL, WALKERVILLE, ONT., CAN.
Albert Kahn, Architect, Detroit, Mich.



NEW SCHOOL BUILDING, WASHINGTON, N. C.
Barber & Kluttz, Architects, Knoxville, Tenn.



KING EDWARD SCHOOL, WALKERVILLE, CANADA.

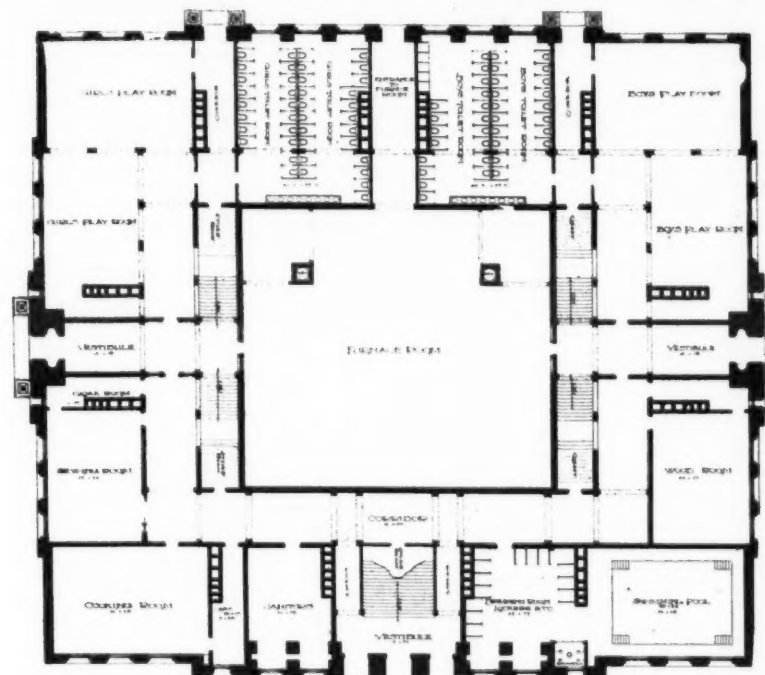
Albert Kahn, Architect, Detroit, Mich.

Cost, \$50,000.

(See description, page 10.)



FRONT ELEVATION, KING EDWARD SCHOOL, WALKERVILLE, CAN.



BASEMENT PLAN, DESIGN FOR A 20-ROOM SCHOOL.
Wilson & Wendell, Architects, Columbia, S. C.



PERSPECTIVE, DESIGN FOR A 20-ROOM SCHOOL.
Wilson & Wendell, Architects, Columbia, S. C.
(See plans above and on page 15.)

HIGH SCHOOL ARCHITECTURE.

Warren P. Laird, in speaking of school architecture recently, said:

"We should know what buildings the leading high school principals regard as the best, and why. Often such opinion may be due to excellence of some feature; sometimes to a larger merit of plan. In any case the judgment should, I take it, bear upon the character of the building in respect to (a) administrative efficiency, (b) teaching efficiency, (c) physical welfare of students.

By administration I have in mind control of class units in their movements as classes; supervision, service, faculty, activities, etc.; by teaching, the activities of teacher and individual pupil in their inter-relation; and by physical welfare, all provisions for proper lighting, ventilation, safety in fire or panic, play and rest, "public comfort," and recreation.

"What we need is to know the principal's ideal from the principal's standpoint. If they can point at the buildings which best realize any or all of the essentials of a good building, we shall get right at the meat of the nut in our investigations."

CLEANING SCHOOL ROOMS.

A recent bulletin of the University of Texas entitled "School Buildings" contains a suggestive paragraph on the daily cleaning of school buildings. Incidentally the authors give recognition to the "oil brush" method of sweeping classrooms, in a manner which can leave no doubt of the efficiency of this method. The paragraph reads:

The schoolroom, halls and cloak rooms should be vacated promptly in the afternoon by the teachers and pupils, and all windows opened at once. The blackboards, erasers and chalk troughs should be brushed and wiped thoroughly clean. Then the floor should be carefully swept with a "dustless" brush, or with wet sawdust and broom. After sweeping, the desks and woodwork should be carefully wiped off with a damp cloth, or one slightly moistened with kerosene oil. The ordinary dry sweeping with a stiff broom, followed by a dusting with feathers is, from a hygienic standpoint, almost worse than nothing. If it is done just before school opens it is actually worse than no sweeping at all, as it merely fills the air and furniture with fine particles of dust and filth carrying with them whatever microbes may happen to have been on the floor. The "dustless" brush is much to be preferred to the wet sawdust. The latter will gradually injure the best of floors, though an oil and paraffine coating will greatly delay this. The new "dustless" brush is a great boon, as with it sweeping is accomplished with less labor and almost entirely without raising dust even during the process. It furthermore has the advantage of being popular with the janitors, whereas they usually grumble at the use of wet sawdust. This broom is merely a good quality of janitor's push floor brush with a small reservoir along the top of the brush, from which oil slowly trickles down a row of absorbent bristles along the middle of the brush. This flow of oil is regulated by a screw cap. The oil (kerosene) flows fast enough to keep

oily the brush and the dust which it touches, but not fast enough to oil the floor. The oiled dust is too heavy to float in the air and is thrown along in front of the brush, raising as little dust in the air as does wet sawdust. The slight kerosene odor leaves the room very soon, even when by careless use the floors are greased in the sweeping. This form of sweeping keeps the floors beautifully polished, improving their looks, and their wearing and sanitary qualities. Even when by careless use the oil greases the floor it evaporates in an hour or so, leaving no stain or ugly mark.

The "dustless" mentioned above is the article manufactured by the Milwaukee Dustless Brush Co., 122-124 Sycamore St., Milwaukee, Wis.

PORTABLE SCHOOLS.

The accommodation of a temporary overflow of twenty-five to fifty pupils in a large school building often constitutes a vexing problem for school authorities. A portable school house, such as those built by the American Portable House Company, of Seattle, Washington, will solve this problem promptly, economically and

satisfactory. Circulars and complete information may be obtained by writing this firm.

SCHOOLHOUSE VENTILATION.

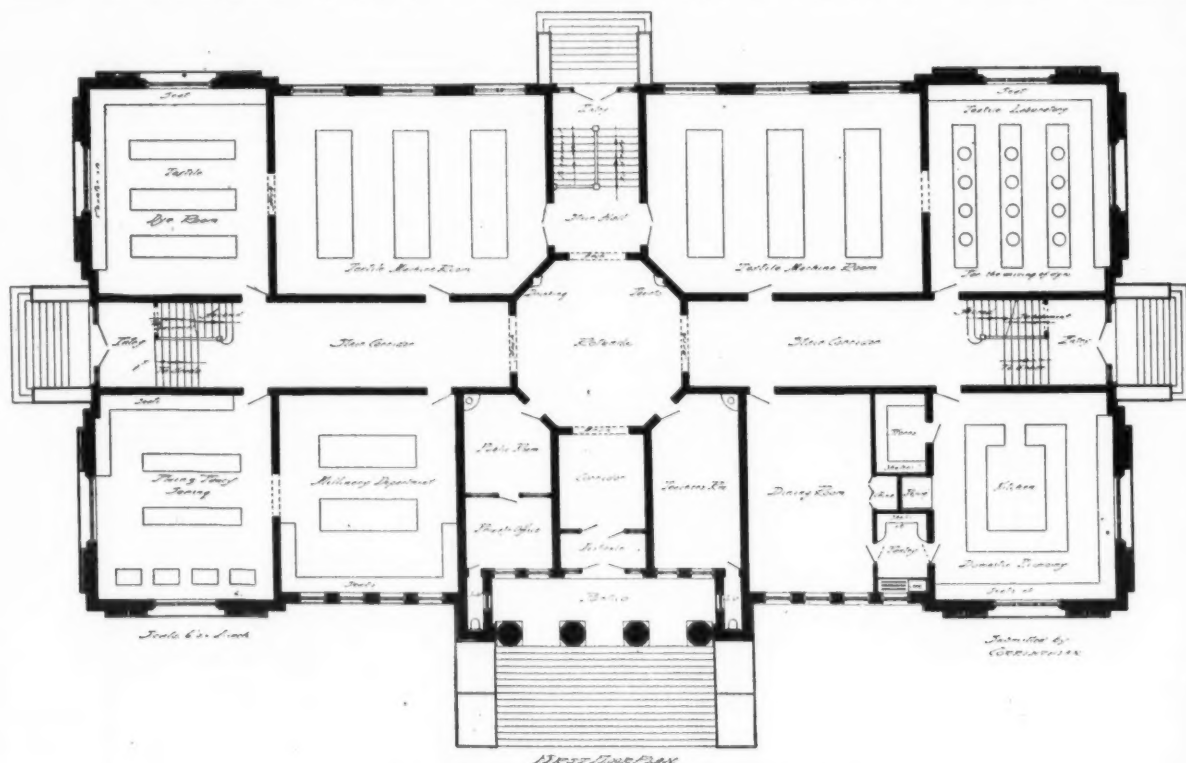
There is perhaps no form of housing employed for a body of healthy people where the



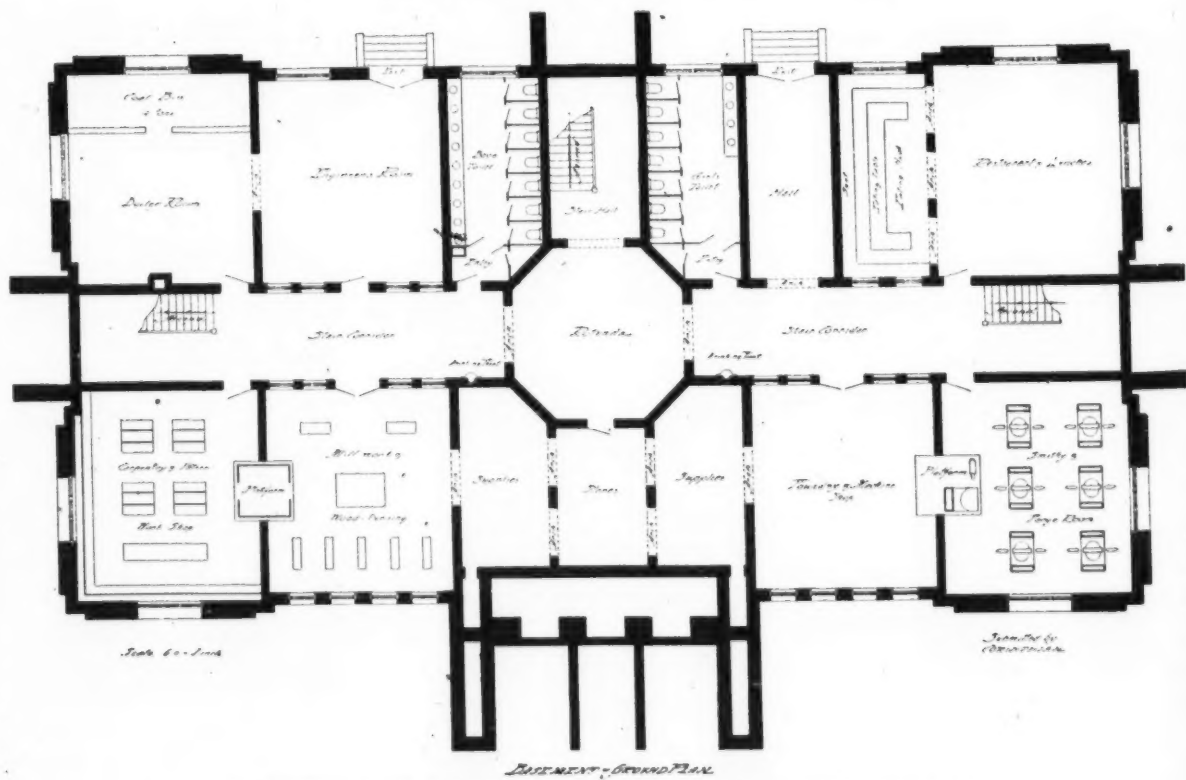
THE IDEAL VENTILATOR

question of ventilation plays a more important part than in a school house.

The average classroom is the clearing house for germs of all sorts, but it is also the receptacle for half a hundred pair of lungs into which the vitiated air is breathed. Added to



FIRST FLOOR PLANS, SECONDARY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.



BASEMENT PLAN, SECONDARY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, COLUMBUS, GA.

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this fact may be the further fact that the young lives occupying a classroom are more susceptible to the influence of bad air and the beneficence of good air than are adults. Hence, it will require no argument that ventilation is of the highest importance in a school house.

Where a regular ventilating system, connected with the heating apparatus, is not in use, other methods of securing a volume of fresh air must be employed. The so-called Ideal Ventilator, manufactured by the Ideal Ventilator Company, 338 Weybosset St., Providence, R. I., possesses distinctive merits not only in effectiveness, but also in simplicity of construction. They are easily attached to any window.

Their merits may be summed up in the following ten paragraphs:

1. Does not cut off light from room.
2. Is substantial and durable.
3. Is easily attached or removed without defacement of casings.
4. In no way interferes with the usual working of the window, screen or curtain.
5. Is adapted to old buildings as well as new.
6. Very neat and attractive in appearance.
7. Prevents dangerous draughts. The fresh air is carried to the top of the room.
8. Has a greater capacity than any other window ventilator.
9. Is capable of the greatest possible variation from the minimum to the maximum use.
10. Can be easily regulated to meet all atmospheric conditions.

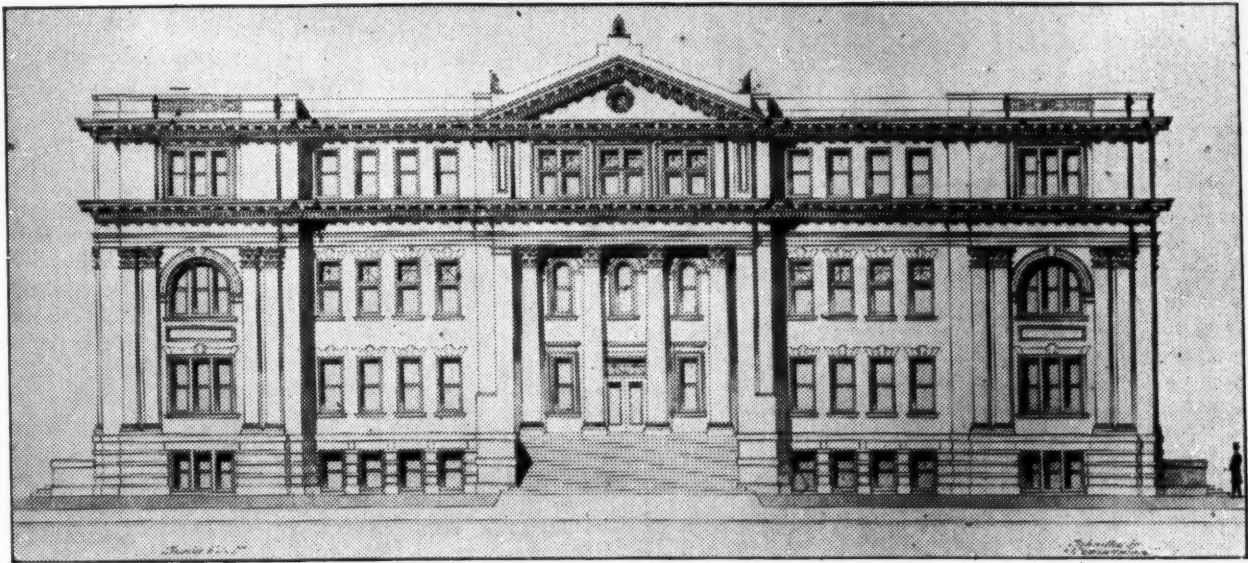
WINDOW SHADES FOR SCHOOLS.

No modern school or college building is without adjustable shades. Their utility has long been established, and the efforts of manufacturers in bringing them to a high degree of perfection have contributed something substantial to the cause of education.

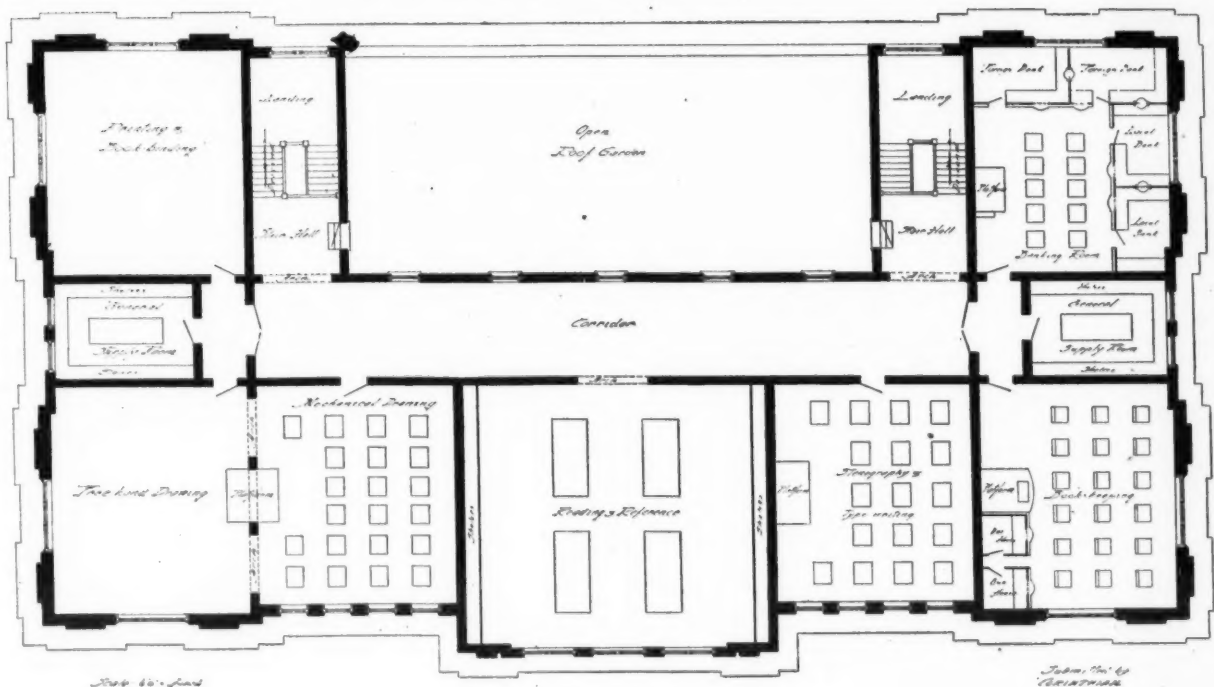
Among the foremost men now manufacturing adjustable shades is R. R. Johnson, 161 Randolph St., Chicago, Illinois. The Johnson adjuster for lowering and raising shades has become a fixed commodity, and must be recognized as a necessary school house equipment.

The window shades through the use of the adjuster, can be lowered or raised, receiving the light from the upper or lower portion of the window.

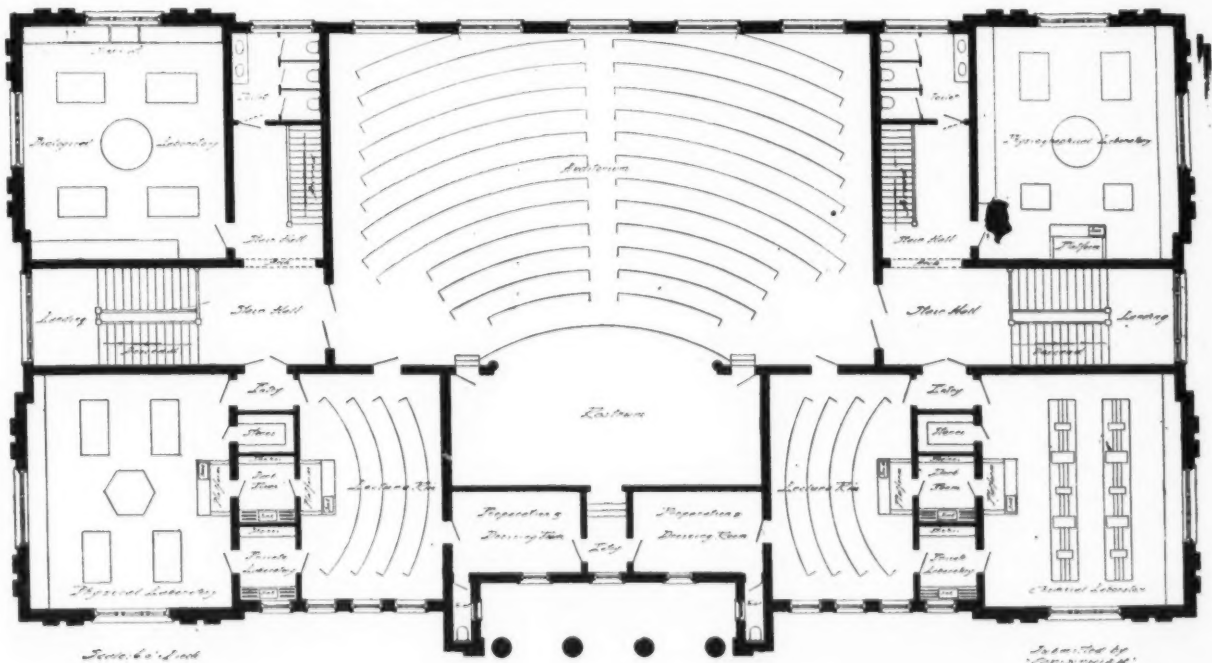
An authority on light and ventilation, writing for a leading school journal, says: "The use of blinds or shades hung on stationary fixtures is no longer permitted in modern sanitary school buildings. Adjustable shades have been used with such advantage that they are almost indispensable." Also a prominent architect, writing on the same subject, says: "Each window should be equipped with an adjustable window shade."



NEW SECONDARY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, COLUMBUS, GA.
J. W. Golucke & Co., Architects. Cost \$50,000.



THIRD FLOOR PLAN, SECONDARY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.



SECOND FLOOR PLAN, SECONDARY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

The demand for the Johnson Adjuster has grown rapidly until a building can scarcely be said to be modern in equipment without having them.



The store and warerooms of the Whitaker & Ray Co., San Francisco, were damaged by the recent earthquake, which devastated that city. The firm has opened temporary quarters in Oakland, and has begun to replace its extensive stock of school supplies. The regular business of the firm will be resumed shortly and the regular spring and summer trade will not be interrupted. Publishers and manufacturers are requested to send complete catalogues and price lists. School authorities should direct all orders and other correspondence to Box 363, Oakland, Cal., where they will receive prompt attention.

Detroit, Mich. The board of education recently bought 4,000 desks from the Buffalo Furniture Co. at \$2.10 each.

Salt Lake City, Utah. The board of education has opened bids for school supplies for the next year beginning July 1, 1906. The supplies include pens, pencils, papers, crayons, inks and, in fact, every article of school use with the omission of text books.

Philadelphia, Pa. The board of education has purchased two surveyors' transits from Williams, Browne & Earle.

Philadelphia, Pa. The board of education has purchased twenty Frick automatic electric clocks, manufactured by the Fred Frick Clock Co., Waynesboro, Pa., from Thomas H. Turner.

New York City. The board of education has requested the city board of estimate and apportionment to acquire a site for the erection of a large central depository for school supplies. The erection of a five story warehouse is contemplated.

The necessity for some such building may readily be understood after a careful examination of a report made to the committee on supply depository of the board of education by Patrick Jones, superintendent of supplies.

This report states that during the year 1905 the principals ordered text books, maps, globes, charts and copy books to the number of 2,291,800, representing a weight of 3,000 tons. Included in these were 1,300,000 text books for elementary schools and 66,000 for high schools. Requisitions were also received for 300 tons of blank books. Other requisitions were: Three hundred barrels of ink, 600,000 colors for drawing purposes, 34,000 boxes of chalk, 100,000 yards of material for sewing purposes, 4,000 dozen scissors and shears, 100,000 dozen blotters, 5,000 gross of pens, 20,000 gross of lead pencils, 500,000 book covers, 12,000 rulers.

To handle this enormous amount of supplies a central supply depository is deemed necessary. Under present conditions, the supplies are received from the manufacturers, at the hall of the board, where they are examined and shipped to the schools. Not having adequate facilities for storing these goods, the board is required to make many shipments during the school year. The supplies must be deposited in depositories, located at various points, whence they may be shipped to the schools. A central supply depository, where all the supplies may be received, examined and stored, will, it is claimed, make fewer shipments.

It will also enable the board to purchase in much larger quantities and thus effect considerable savings.

Seattle, Wash. Contract for 1,800 school desks has been awarded to Chapman Brothers.

The Milton Bradley Company has issued a new catalogue of drawing supplies and art ma-

terial. All of the company's extensive line of goods is listed, including the well-known Bradley Standard Water Colors. The brochure is handsomely printed and finely illustrated. Copies may be obtained by addressing the home office at Springfield, Mass.

Detroit, Mich. The American Seating Company, Chicago, has secured the contract for supplying desks to the board of education during the next school year. Charles A. Walcott represented the firm.

Jersey City. Contract for library desks and class room cases in the new high school awarded to the American School Furniture Company; slate blackboards to Louis Gluck; lockers and gymnasium apparatus to the Narragansett Machine Company.

Detroit, Mich. Bids for school furniture have been submitted to the school board by the American Seating Company, the Standard School Furniture Company and the A. H. Andrews Company. The lowest prices are:

Sizes 1 and 2, \$2.25; sizes 3 and 4, \$2.20; sizes 5 and 6, \$2.10; fronts and rears, \$2.10, \$2.05 and \$2.00; recitation seats, 65 cents per running foot; arms, 45 cents.

Marshall, Mich. The Marshall School Seat Company, whose plant has been idle for a number of years, resumed operations June 1st. Mr. G. A. Bullard, owner of the factory, will begin again the manufacture of school desks.

The great favor shown the "Holden System for Preserving Books" is certainly remarkable. There are about thirty million free books in the United States, thirteen states having compulsory laws. In one of these states alone one and one-half million Holden covers and thousands of dozens of Self-Binders for loose leaves and Transparent Paper for torn leaves were used in 1905.

The Holden Patent Book Cover Company, Springfield, Massachusetts, showed their good judgment nearly a quarter of a century ago by eliminating all patent profits, putting on only a very small manufacturing profit with one price to all school boards. That is the only way to build up a large business like theirs.

E. H. Sheldon & Co. have within the last few years placed 316 manual training benches and 38 rapid acting vises in the schools of Denver. The tools have been in use constantly, and have not cost the local authorities 50 cents in the way of repairs. The manual training supervisor endorses the benches and vises most cordially.

Cleveland, O. The Board of Education purchased 75 vises from E. H. Sheldon & Co. during the last year. There are now over 600 Sheldon vises in Cleveland and its suburbs.

Harrisburg, Pa. The school board recently purchased from the American School Furniture Company sixty-eight box desks at \$4.25 a piece. An order for 45,000 covers for books was also given to the Holden Patent Book Cover Company of Springfield, Mass., at a total cost of \$638.66.

Reading, Pa. The board of education has decided to place pencil sharpeners in every public school building. Fifty of these machines will be required at a cost of \$5.00 each.

The W. C. Toles Company of Chicago has issued a new catalogue on manual training benches.

Milwaukee, Wis. The new First ward school has been equipped with a telephone system connecting every class room in the building.

Chicago, Ill. The business and affairs of the American School Furniture Company have been taken over by the American Seating Company. A notice to this effect has been sent out by Thos. M. Boyd, president of the company. Mr. Leo A. Peil remains the vice-president of the new organization.

Continued on subsequent page.



The Indiana state text book commissioners adopted for ten years Stone & Southworth Language and Grammar, published by Benj. H. Sanborn & Company; Montgomery's History, re-adopted for five years, published by Ginn & Company; Conn's Physiology, for ten years, published by Silver, Burdett & Company, in place of Indiana Book Company's publication; Alexander Speller, for ten years, published by Longmans, Green & Company, in place of Indiana Book Company's book.

Canton, O. The school board has provided a sufficient sum of money in its levy to introduce the free text book system in all the schools.

Chicago, Ill. Forman's Advanced Civics, published by the Century Company, has been adopted as a supplementary book in the high schools. Three hundred copies have been ordered to supply the students.

Schenectady, N. Y. Pierce's Elementary Physics adopted for high school use.

Milwaukee, Wis. Stepping Stones to Literature Readers, published by Silver, Burdett & Company; Animal Studies, D. Appleton & Company, and Standard English Poems, Henry Holt & Company, have been recommended for use in the public schools.

Columbus, O. The sum of \$10,000 has been appropriated to introduce the free text book system in the lower four grades of the public schools. It is estimated that the average cost of books and supplies will be 82 cents under the new plan. At present each pupil spends on an average \$3.60 each year. If the experiment proves a success the system will be extended to all the grades and finally possibly to the high school.

North Dakota. The State Teachers' Reading Circle Board has selected Swett's American Public School and Miner's History of England as the two books to be read by the members of the circle. Willard's Story of the Prairie and the Little Chronicle were recommended for additional reading.

Little, Brown & Company of Boston have established a depository of their text books with Cunningham, Curtis & Welch of San Francisco.

Maynard, Merrill & Company of New York have recently published a German grammar and reader by Edwin T. Bacon, and have now in press two texts for high school use: Goethe's Hermann & Dorothea, and Schiller's Der Neffe als Onkel.

Minneapolis, Minn. The Gregg system of shorthand has been selected for use in the high schools.

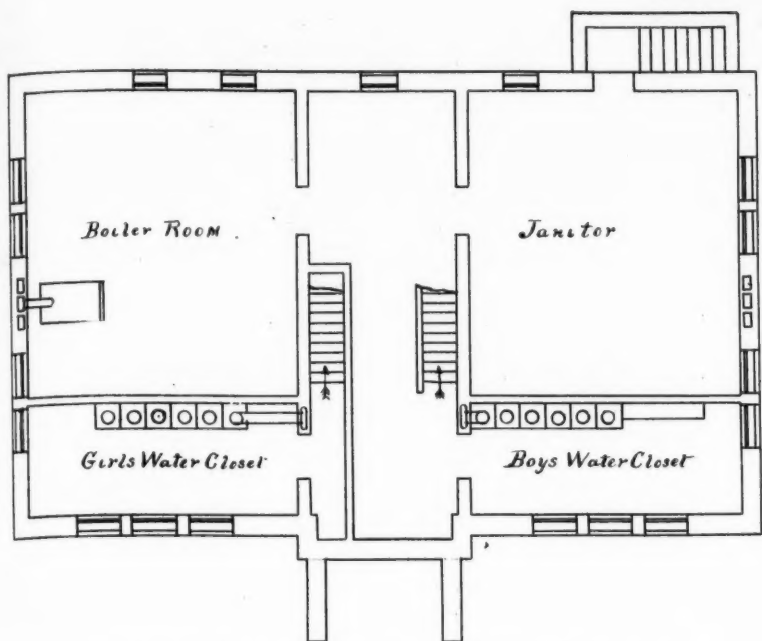
Allegheny, Pa. The board of school controllers recently adopted "Steps in English," books 1 and 2, and Roddy's complete geography.

Providence, R. I. Normal music course readers, published by Silver, Burdett & Company, adopted for sixth and seventh grade use.

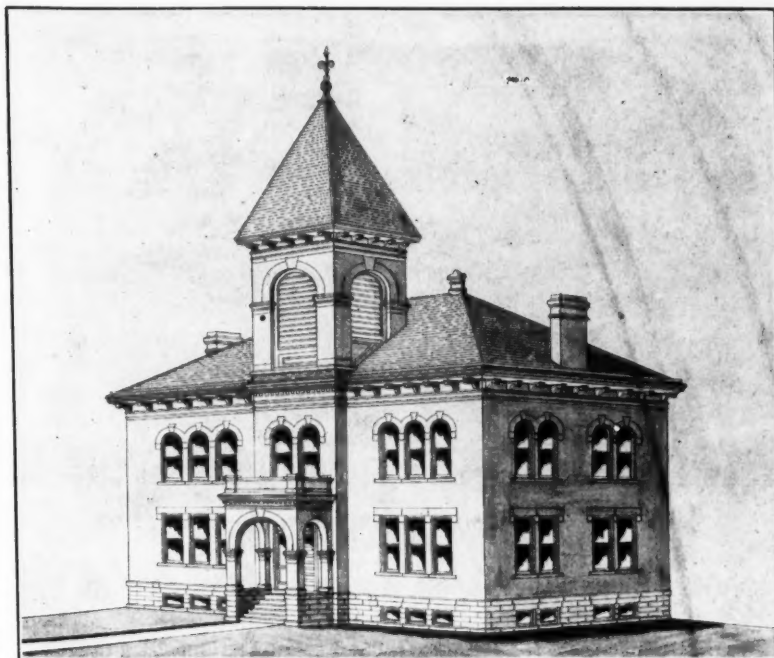
Boston, Mass. Irish history has been made part of the grammar and high school curriculum. Spencer's "Ireland Story," published by Houghton, Mifflin & Company, has been selected as the text book.

Coleridge's Ancient Mariner and Lowell's Vision of Sir Launfal have been combined in one volume by the University Publishing Company, as number sixty-three of the Standard Literature Series. The introduction notes and editorial work are from the pen of Prof. H. G. Paul, of the University of Illinois.

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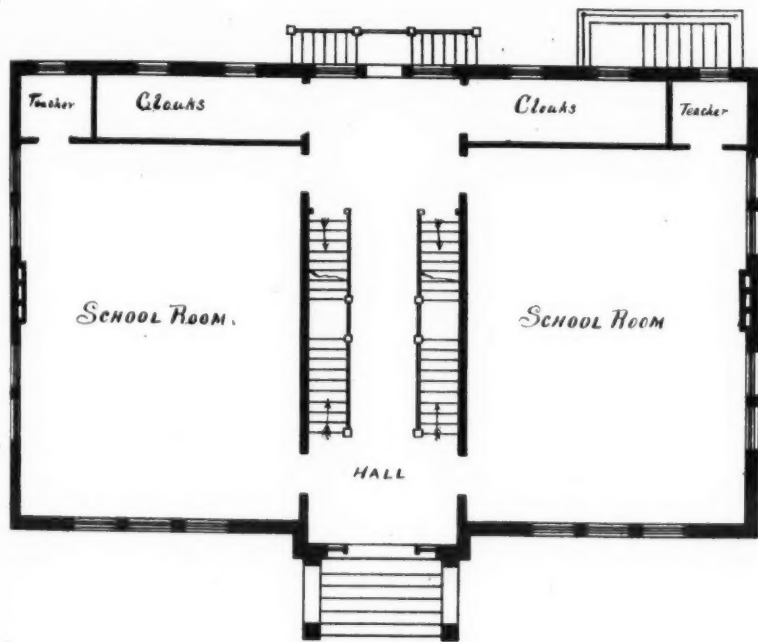
BASEMENT PLAN, SCHOOL NO. 2, NORTH OLEAN, N. Y.



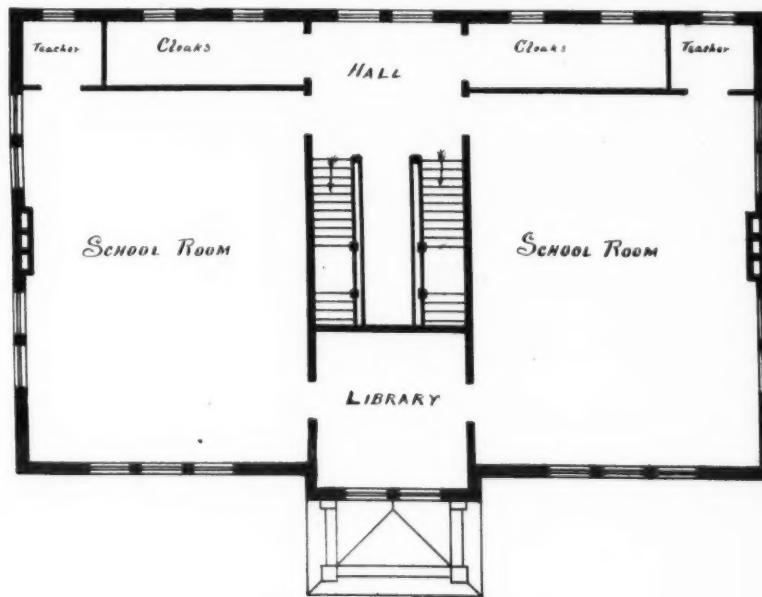
NEW PUBLIC SCHOOL NO. 2, NORTH OLEAN, N. Y.

L. Patterson, Architect.

(See description, page 6.)



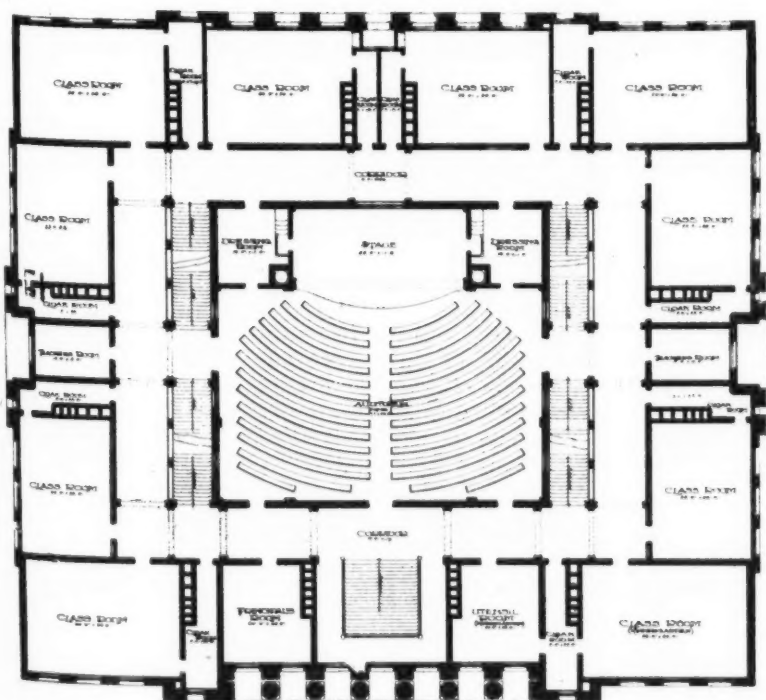
FIRST FLOOR PLAN.



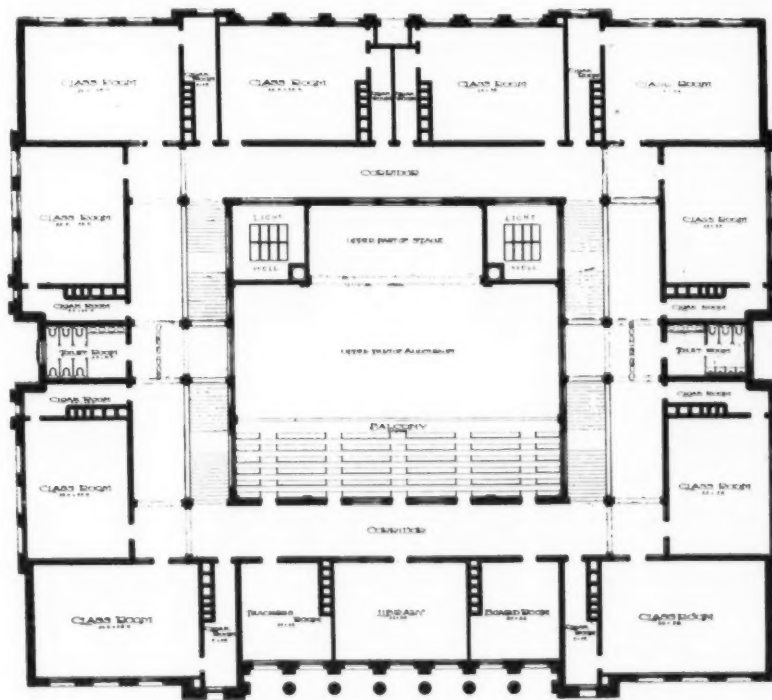
SECOND FLOOR PLAN.

PERSPECTIVE AND FLOOR PLANS, NEW PUBLIC SCHOOL NO. 2, NORTH OLEAN, N. Y.

L. Patterson, Architect, North Olean. (See description page 6.)



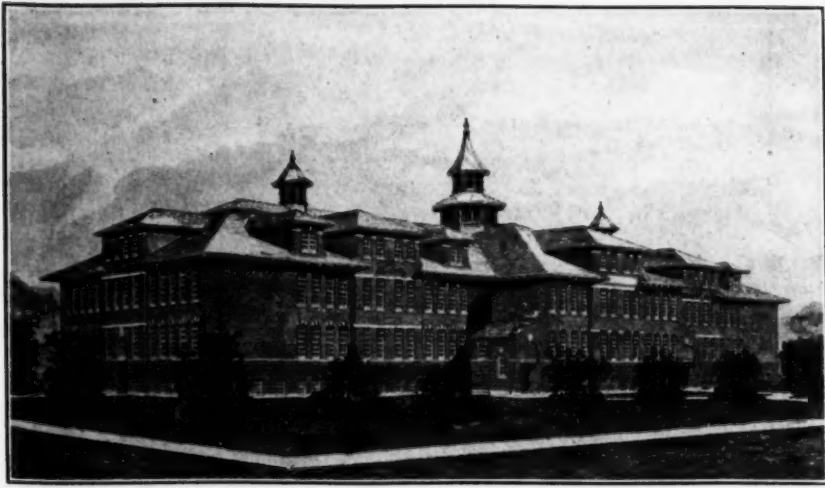
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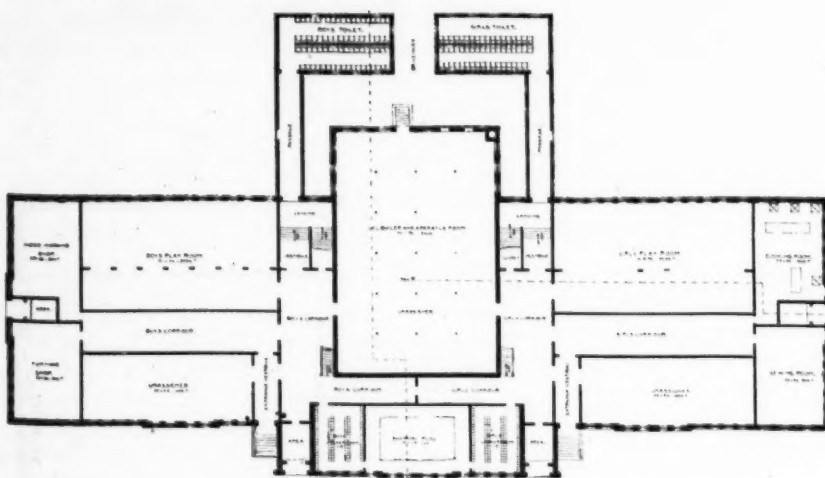
SECOND FLOOR PLAN.

FLOOR PLANS, MODEL 20-ROOM SCHOOL DESIGN.

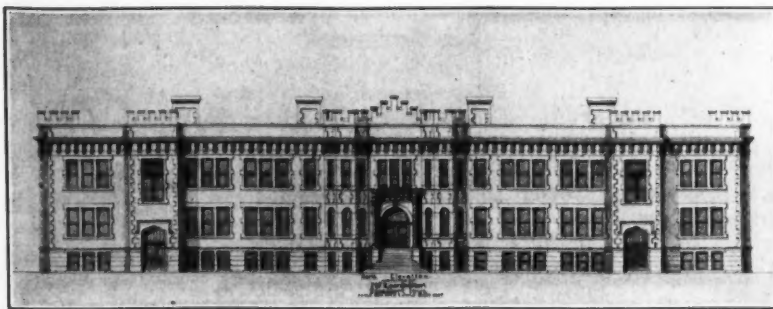
Drawn by Wilson & Wendell, Architects, Columbia, S. C. (See page 11.)



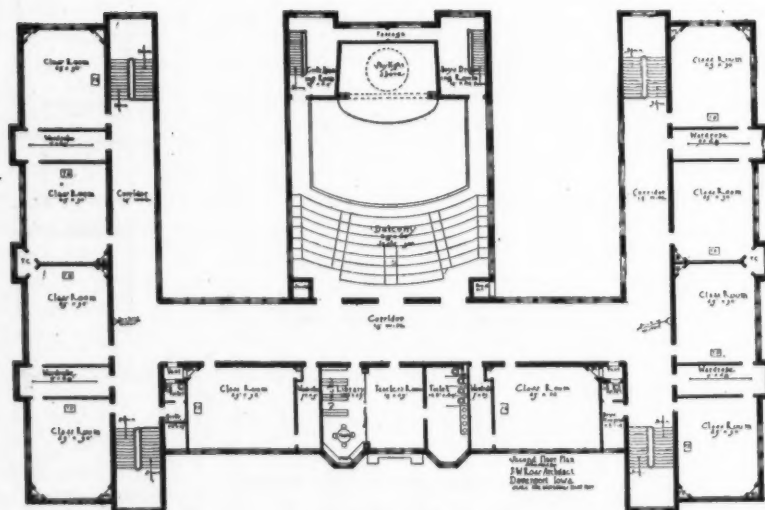
PERSPECTIVE, MODEL 20-ROOM SCHOOL DESIGN.
Charles Henry & Sons, Architects, Akron, O.



BASEMENT PLAN, MODEL DESIGN FOR A 20-ROOM SCHOOL BUILDING.
Charles Henry & Sons, Architects, Akron, O.

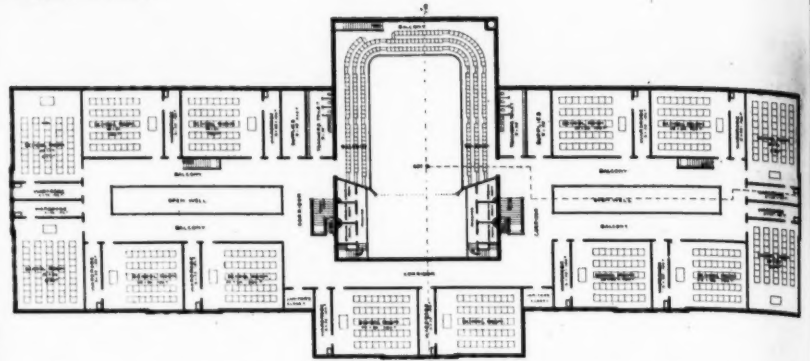


FRONT ELEVATION, DESIGN FOR A 20-ROOM SCHOOL.
J. W. Ross, Architect, Davenport, Ia.

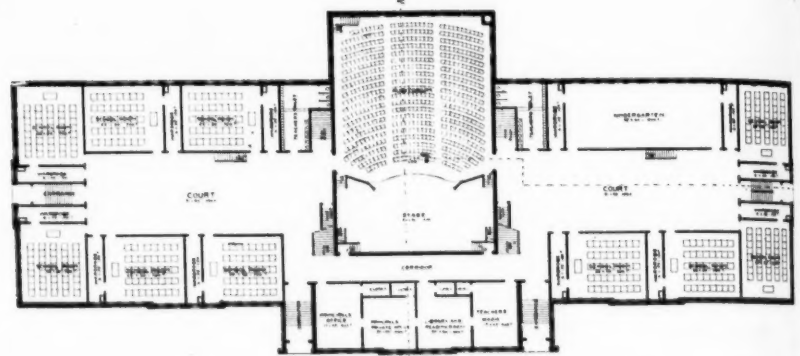


SECOND FLOOR PLAN.

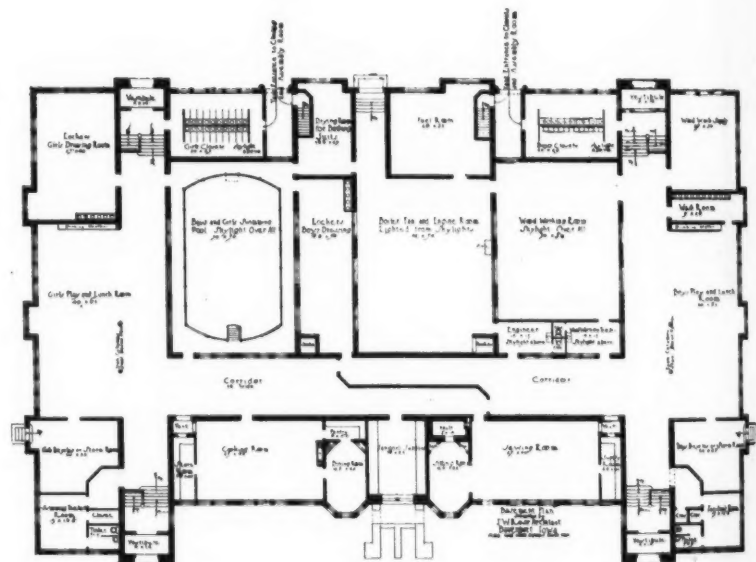
PERSPECTIVE AND PLANS FOR A 20-ROOM SCHOOL BUILDING.
J. W. Ross, Architect, Davenport, Ia.



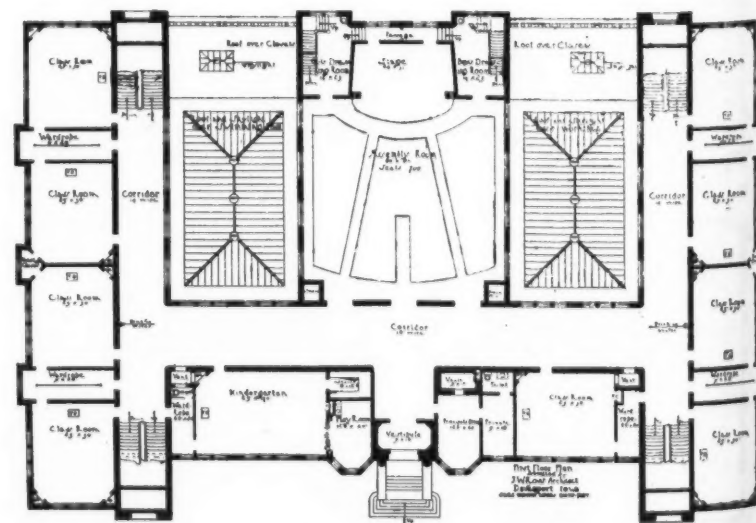
SECOND FLOOR PLAN, MODEL DESIGN FOR A 20-ROOM SCHOOL.
Charles Henry & Sons, Architects, Akron, O.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN, MODEL DESIGN FOR A 20-ROOM SCHOOL.
Charles Henry & Sons, Architects, Akron, O.



BASEMENT PLAN, DESIGN FOR A 20-ROOM SCHOOL.
J. W. Ross, Architect, Davenport, Ia.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN.



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WINS RECOGNITION AS AN ORATOR.

Mr. W. E. Pulsifer, manager for D. C. Heath & Company, New York, has on several occasions distinguished himself as an orator. His vigorous style, scholarly depth and fine diction have always commanded the highest attention.

At a dinner given under the auspices of the U. S. Grant Post, G. A. R., and the Union League Club at Brooklyn, Mr. Pulsifer responded to the toast on "Grant."

Gen. Frederick D. Grant was among the guests. So touched was he with the eloquent tribute extended to the memory of his illustrious father that he wrote a letter to Mr. Pulsifer in which he said:

"The manuscript of your splendid oration shall be preserved among my dearest treasures, and will be read by my family with greatest pleasure and pride always. With great appreciation of the honor you have shown to my father's memory, believe me, with highest regards, etc., etc."

One paragraph in the address reads as follows:

"A great general, like a great poet, is the product of a century of time. Since the dawn of civilization, Greece has produced an Alexander, Rome a Caesar, Germany a Frederick the Great, France a Napoleon, England a Wellington, Japan an Oyama, and America a Ulysses Simpson Grant. These are names that the annals of the historian will, until the end of time, mention as those of the really great military captains of the world. These men were born great; they were created military geniuses. Opportunity did not make them; they made their opportunity."

RENAISSANCE IN ILLINOIS.

There is great literary activity among Illinois bookmen, but it is not all due to the "joy of the working." It came about in this way. Paul Bacon on his last trip to Europe departed from the main highways of travel and made an extensive tour of Greece, visiting in due time the former homes and haunts of Socrates, Pericles, Cantharides and Homer, and all those fellows whose deeds have contributed to the joy of modern high school boys and girls.

When visiting one of the Illinois high schools recently, he was importuned to tell about his trip. He consented, and did it so well that other high schools insisted upon his repeating the performance, and soon he was in full swing, combining the minimum of business with the maximum of pleasure.

Of course, it wasn't long before F. W. Rust heard of it, as Rust never sleeps on his guns, though he frequently spikes those of the enemy, and he didn't like it any too well. Paul was taking too many tricks, and he kept his eye on the discard all the time, too. He must be headed off or Occident's Ancient History would be used at every water tank and whistling post in Illinois, so with feverish haste Brother Rust prepared a counterblast in the way of a few well chosen remarks based on his recent visit to the Grand Canyon of the Colorado River, which is "a mile deep, ten miles wide, and painted like a flower," and hurled it into the midst of the unprotected high schools.

Recently one of the bookmen, who has never been further out of the brush than Cairo (that is, Cairo, Illinois) visited a central Illinois high school, and the principal insisted that he

should make a few remarks to the pupils. He refused, but the principal persisted, saying: "Mr. Bacon and Mr. Rust have both favored us and we know you can tell us something interesting about something." He talked, but he doesn't know what he talked about, and he says that he intends to charge up one Turkish bath to the house. And so it has been all along the line. The boys are all worried. They can't go anywhere without being importuned to lecture to the high schools on something. Hence the activity.

Young Scott has been compelled to take a trip to Posey County, Indiana, to refresh his memory, and is working on a lecture, "The Educational Awakening in Hoopole Township."

Weston is preparing a talk entitled, "My Iowa Itinerary," in which he speaks in glowing terms of the strict probity and high moral standing of the Iowa county boards of education.

Blackburne is laboring over a fifteen-minute talk entitled, "Chile Con Carne Three Times a Day for Four Years; or, What I Know About Brazil."

J. Addison White has gone to New York for a few weeks, and has spent some time on the "rubber neck coach," so he may be confidently expected to give some impressions of New York.

There are others, and no relief in sight.

MODERNIZED SPELLING.

By James J. Montague, Bookman.

...Andrew Carnegie has contributed to the spelling reform movement—thereby assuring it of success.—News Item.

2 late I morn the daz I spent, not wyzly, but
2 wel,

When but a yung and guileless yuth, in lurn-
ing how to spel,

4 skoolboys of this modern tym by lurned men
r bid

2 spel the Inglish langwij like good old Josh
Billings did.

My dixyinary's throne asyd, and I just feel
arownd

Be4 I start to rite a wurd, and spel it by the
sownd.

And yet I sumhow do not think that this new
fashyund stile

Wil be adopted jenerly, 4 quite a littul while;
4 what a purson wunc has lurned it's pretty

safe 2 bet,
Wil lykly b an awful lot of trubble 2 4get.

4 instanc, tho wun's skolarship is re-rigged 4
and aft,

Stil f-i-n-a-n-c-e kontinyuz 2 spel graft.

A riter need not stop to think abowt hiz spelling
long,

No mater how he spels a wurd, just so he spels
it rong,

Tom8o, tysis and the rest that yused 2 raze
him owt,

He just can rite rite off the reel withowt the
slitest dowt.

And yet, altho I must konfess the sistem's
pritty fine,

I don't think that Depew and Plat kan lurn to
spel rezine.

Then back to Noah Webster and the good old
fashioned days,

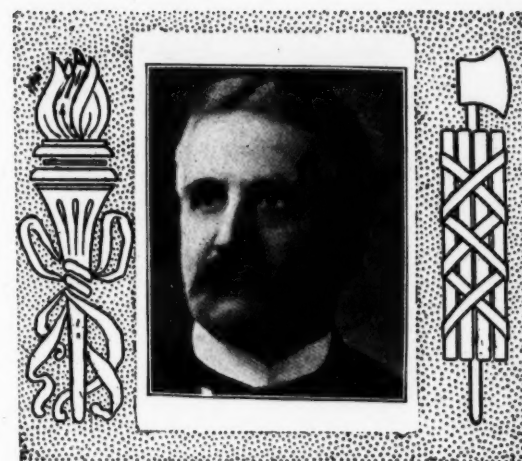
When one must learn to spell one word a dozen
different ways.

If "right" or "write" or "rite" is right, though
learning may come slow,

We surely get our money's worth in knowing
that we know.

AMONG BOOKMEN.

Superintendent D. B. Alberts of Silver Creek, N. Y., has resigned to engage in agency work for Maynard, Merrill & Company. Mr. Alberts' field will be the state of Ohio.



MR. W. E. PULSIFER,
New York Manager D. C. Heath & Co.

H. D. Bartlett, formerly superintendent of schools at Medina, N. Y., now represents D. Appleton & Company in New York state. George E. Booth is the firm's new man in Missouri.

W. G. Hartranft received a letter one morning from his firm, Silver, Burdett & Co., that he had been promoted to the Pacific Coast managership, and that he was to proceed at once to San Francisco. Upon his arrival he was greeted by an earthquake and then he wondered whether he ought not to resign and once more become a humble bookman in the counties of Washington. Hartranft, however, gathered himself and has opened a temporary office at 2821 Cherry St., Berkeley, California. He will stick it out, earthquakes or no earthquakes.

Continued on page 21.

SHE QUIT.

But It Was a Hard Pull.

It is hard to believe that coffee will put a person in such a condition as it did a woman of Apple Creek, O. She tells her own story:

"I did not believe coffee caused my trouble, and frequently said I liked it so well I would not quit drinking it, even if it took my life, but I was a miserable sufferer from heart trouble and nervous prostration for four years.

"I was scarcely able to be around at all. Had no energy and did not care for anything. Was emaciated and had a constant pain around my heart until I thought I could not endure it. For months I never went to bed expecting to get up in the morning. I felt as though I was liable to die any time during the night.

"Frequently I had nervous chills and the least excitement would drive sleep away, and any little noise would upset me terribly. I was gradually getting worse until finally one day it came over me and I asked myself what is the use of being sick all the time and buying medicine so that I could indulge myself in coffee?

"So I thought I would see if I could quit drinking coffee, and got some Postum Food Coffee to help me quit. I made it strictly according to directions and I want to tell you that change was the greatest step in my life. It was easy to quit coffee because I had the Postum which I like better than I liked the old coffee. One by one the old troubles left, until now I am in splendid health, nerves steady, heart all right and the pain all gone. Never have any more nervous chills, don't take any medicine, can do all my housework and have done a great deal beside.

"My sister-in-law, who visited me this summer, had been an invalid for some time, much as I was. I got her to quit coffee and drink Postum. She gained five pounds in three weeks, and I never saw such a change in anyone's health."

"There's a reason."

Questions and Answers.



Under this heading all ordinary questions on school administrative problems are answered. If an immediate reply by letter is requested a stamped, self-addressed envelope should be enclosed. If the case requires special investigation a reply should not be looked for in less than a week's time. Unless specially stipulated the answer will appear in this column.

School Architecture.

Question:—Professor George H. Locke, ex-Dean University of Chicago, advises us to write you with reference to plans and architecture of school buildings. We expect to spend \$30,000 and \$35,000, respectively, on two buildings.

If you can do a little educational missionary work by sending me such information as you have or by referring me to the sources from which I can get good, reliable information, I shall be exceedingly grateful.

What is your opinion of steam heating? Hot air furnace heating? The former seems to give good satisfaction in this country, but there is no system of ventilation in connection with it that has been at all satisfactory. Can you advise?—J. F. Boyce, Red Deer, Province of Alberta, Canada.

Answer:—In response to request we have sent you a copy of Bruce's School Architecture, which is the most reliable guide on the subject. Considering the amount of money you contemplate spending, it seems to us that you ought to go carefully in selecting plans.

Western Canada has not as yet developed anything in the way of desirable school architecture and, therefore, you could take a decided step in advance, without increasing the cost of your building or departing from the most practical.

The architects who have had some experience in schoolhouse planning and construction are: Hooper & Walker, Winnipeg, Manitoba. E. C. Stone, Winnipeg, Manitoba. Darling & Pierson, Winnipeg, Manitoba. Gilbert & Rugh, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

There are two architects who are also accessible from your section of the country who have planned some of the best buildings now to be found in the Northwest country. In fact, they are leaders on the Pacific Coast.

Frederick Heath, Tacoma, Washington.

James Stephen, Seattle, Washington.

We do not know whether these gentlemen will be willing to undertake any work in your section, but it would be well to inquire. We might suggest the matter to the architects, and leave it to you to select whom you deem most satisfactory.

At any rate we strenuously advise against

the selection of any architect who has not had experience in school architecture, and can show proof of his ability.

The question you ask regarding the subject of heating and ventilation. When we stated that Western Canada did not show up any commendable work in the way of school architecture we had also in mind the subject of heating and ventilation, which is of great importance in your section of the country.

Furnace heating with fan installation has proven most satisfactory in the states, but would doubt their efficiency in your country. We would recommend steam heating with mechanical ventilation. (See Bruce's School Architecture, pp. 45, 47, 49.)

Disinfecting Schoolrooms.

Question:—Can you inform me of any method of using formaldehyde for disinfecting schoolrooms that requires no special apparatus and is thoroughly satisfactory? Selden Smyser, Superintendent of Schools, Morris, Minn.

Answer:—Class rooms may be disinfected thoroughly without the use of special apparatus by the following method:

First, see that all windows, doors and other openings are closed.

Second, place all articles to be fumigated in the room. Books and other articles should be so opened that the gas may readily penetrate all parts. No fear need be entertained that the disinfectant will injure the finest fabric.

Third, place six ounces of permanganate of potassium in a ten-quart pail; then pour in one pint of formaldehyde (40 per cent solution) for each 500 cubic feet of room space. Never put more than three pints of formaldehyde in the pail at one time.

The mixture in the pail will boil with the heat generated by the chemical combination and formalin gas will be liberated very rapidly. Leave the room quickly and shut the door. The room should be kept closed for at least four hours.

Although experiments have shown that formaldehyde gas has considerable power of penetration, nevertheless it is recommended that floors and woodwork be scrubbed and all articles which can be boiled be so treated.

This method of disinfecting rooms has been adopted by Dr. F. E. Darling of the Milwaukee Health Department, and is used by the Department of Health for the State of Maine and many other official bodies.

Exchange of Text-Books.

Question:—Is it customary for boards of education in adopting text books to demand new books in exchange for old ones? Do publishers encourage the idea? Do you approve of it?—R. M. B., Baltimore, Md.

Answer:—The "even exchange" proposition as applied to the text book business is not a new one. In fact, it has been thrashed out quite thoroughly, from time to time, and has finally spent itself because it is an illogical and unbusinesslike proposition. The rivalry

among publishing houses first brought the proposition into life, but it was found to be a ruinous business and even the strongest concern abandoned it. So much for the publishers' side of the question.

But, there is the school administrative side of it. School authorities have been inclined to accept something for nothing—at least to accept new books for old ones. It has, however, been held to be a beggarly transaction that is contrary to all rules of fairness, and if carried into its logical conclusion would wipe out the educational publishing business entirely. Besides, no educational institution or school board could consistently set an example of this kind. The community must be taught to look up to its school administrative authorities. These must set the pace for correct methods and honorable dealing. They must uphold the principles that guide trade and commerce, not to set standards designed to destroy them, or to teach the youth that he must try to get something for nothing—something that some one else must pay for.

No honorable board of education would think of asking for an even exchange proposition. No self-respecting board could accept one. Some years ago when the American Book Company, shortly after its organization, started to "even exchange" the other houses, the temper of school boards was put to a test.

Boards soon found that the even exchange proposition was a form of inducement which could not honorably be entertained. At least it meant a one-sided transaction in which not all the best books in the market could be con-

Concluded next page.

BREAD DYSPEPSIA.

The Digesting Element Left Out.

Bread dyspepsia is common. It affects the bowels because white bread is nearly all starch, and starch is digested in the intestines, not in the stomach proper.

Up under the shell of the wheat berry Nature has provided a curious deposit which is turned into diastase when it is subjected to the saliva and to the pancreatic juices in the human intestines.

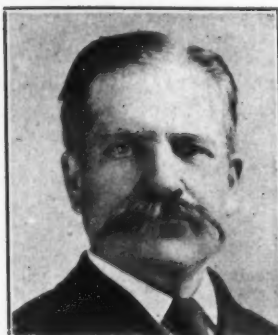
This diastase is absolutely necessary to digest starch and turn it into grape-sugar, which is the next form; but that part of the wheat berry makes dark flour, and the modern miller cannot readily sell dark flour, so nature's valuable digester is thrown out and the human system must handle the starch as best it can, without the help that Nature intended.

Small wonder that appendicitis, peritonitis, constipation, and all sorts of trouble exist when we go so contrary to Nature's law. The food experts that perfected Grape-Nuts Food, knowing these facts, made use in their experiments of the entire wheat and barley, including all the parts, and subjected them to moisture and long continued warmth, which allows time and the proper conditions for developing the diastase, outside of the human body.

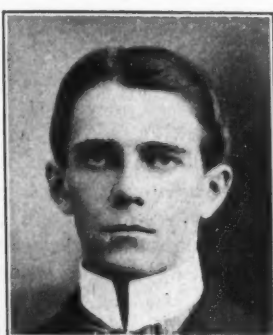
In this way the starchy part is transformed into grape-sugar in a perfectly natural manner, without the use of chemicals or any outside ingredients. The little sparkling crystals of grape-sugar can be seen on the pieces of Grape-Nuts. This food therefore is naturally pre-digested and its use in place of bread will quickly correct the troubles that have been brought about by the too free use of starch in the food, and that is very common in the human race today.

The effect of eating Grape-Nuts ten days or two weeks and the discontinuance of ordinary white bread, is very marked. The user will gain rapidly in strength and physical and mental health.

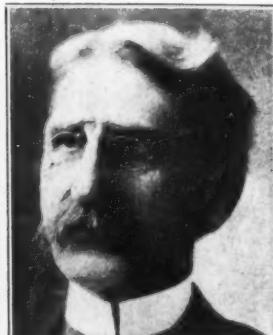
"There's a reason."



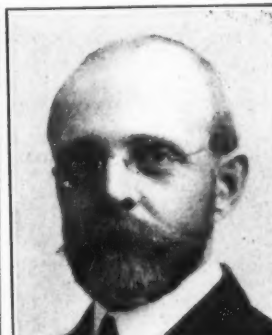
OMAR A. TOWNE,
Franklin, N. H.



O. H. TOOTHAKER,
Berlin, N. H.



D. S. BRINSMADE,
Shelton, Conn.



FRANK D. HAINES,
Middletown, Conn.

Presidents of Boards of Education.

Exchange of Text Books.

Concluded from page 18.

sidered. All the houses could not afford to make the same offer—hence, the selection of books narrowed down to the house that could, and it meant the adoption of a book because it cost nothing, and not because it ought to be adopted upon its merits.

Any board that is small enough to take the initiative in the matter of "even exchange" ought to be shown up. It deserves no longer to stand as an example in business integrity and judgment. It stands for methods that would bankrupt every business enterprise in the land and is simply to be regarded as a genteel hold-up. If books are good enough to be used, they are good enough to be paid for. If a school board is made up of progressive American citizens it will not beg but buy and pay for the things that are required in the schools.

Wants Schoolhouse Architects.

Question:—Please put me in correspondence with a number of first-class schoolhouse architects.—W. I. Thomas, Principal High School, Poplarville, Miss.

Answer:—The following architects are reputable and experienced schoolhouse architects, and easily reached from your city:—P. H. Weathers, Evening News Building, Jackson, Miss.; Geo. W. Ketteringham, 203 South Rankin St., Natchez, Miss.; Barnett, Haynes & Barnett, Frisco Building, St. Louis, Mo.; W. W. Rose, Postal Telegraph Co., Kansas City, Mo.; Charles A. Smith, 722 Dwight Building, Kansas City, Mo.; Favrot & Livandais, Abraham Building, New Orleans, La.; John Latenser, Omaha, Nebr.

Schoolhouse Plans.

Question:—Can you recommend any one who sells schoolhouse plans? Clarksville will soon erect a new building and we want the best plans. If you can refer me to any one who publishes a book of designs I shall be very grateful.—Perry L. Harned, Member State Board of Education, Clarksville, Tenn.

Answer:—The most practical course to pursue will be to invite competent schoolhouse architects to furnish plans. It will be well, of course, to inform yourself in advance as to the essentials of modern building. The most practical book on "School Architecture" is published by the Johnson Service Company, Milwaukee, Wis.

Window Ventilators.

Question:—We have an inquiry for description and prices of ventilators, such as are used in schoolroom windows. Can you give us the names of a few manufacturers of such devices?—A. Flanagan Co., Chicago, Ill.

Answer:—Window ventilators are manufactured and sold by:
The Ideal Ventilator Co., Providence, R. I.
Acorn Brass Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill.
The Standard Natural Ventilator Co., 204 Grand Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

AMONG SCHOOL BOARDS.

The school savings bank deposits throughout the United States now amount to \$1,233,560.32, as reported by J. H. Thiry of Long Island City, N. Y., who is the father of the movement.

Minnesota. The new law providing for county conventions of school boards called by the county superintendents grants each member \$3 a day for one day's attendance and five cents mileage for travel each way. The first meeting was held at Tyler, Lincoln county, March 7th. Out of a total of 216 school officers in the county, 175 were in attendance and every district was represented.

The Chicago board of education has put a stop to the practice of using the schools as advertising mediums for newspapers. Prizes

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Students' Common School Edition

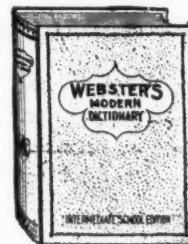
without medical, legal and mythological Dictionaries. 750 pages, 840 illustrations, 14 full-page plates, 2 pages, colored maps, Eastern and Western Hemisphere, a feature found in this edition only. Special frontispiece, black silk cloth, side and back title in gold. 6 3/4 x 5 inches, 75c.

A Dictionary of Dictionaries, containing all the principal features of the large, cumbersome lexicons, the encyclopedia and the gazetteer; covers twenty-seven special copyrighted features, more than has ever been granted any one lexicon by the Librarian of Congress.

Webster's Modern Dictionary

There are dictionaries and then there are dictionaries, but only one Webster's Modern Dictionary.—*Ram's Horn.*

Intermediate School Edition.—A new and original dictionary just issued from the press. Hand composition, printed from new plates used exclusively for this edition and entirely different from our other lexicons. 30,000 words, with definitions. About 5,000 synonyms in direct connection with vocabulary words. Proper nouns indicated by capital initials, a feature originated by us. Degrees of adjectives; irregular forms of verbs, plurals of nouns; hundreds of new words. Diacritical marks uniform with Webster's New Standard Dictionaries



based on Webster's original system. Key foot of each page. Evolution of Diacritical Markings; Key to Pronunciation; Principal Signs used in Writing and Typography; Abbreviations in Common Use and other Encyclopedic Features; Vocabulary words in bold-face type. 448 Pages, 500 special Text-illustrations arranged in direct connection with the words to be illustrated. Special frontispiece and two pages of Flags of Nations in Colors, size 4 1/4 x 6 1/4 in. 1 1/4 in. thick. Black silk cloth, title in gold, 50c.

Elementary School Edition.—More than 25,000 words and definitions, printed from different plates than other school editions, special engravings, bold-face type for all vocabulary words. 416 pages, black silk cloth, gold stamp, 30c.

This series of dictionaries contains more new words than any similar set of lexicons published in this country or Europe. Each volume contains a key to pronunciation foot of each page. The diacritical markings are simple and based upon standard authorities, recognized by all educators and general use in all schools. Uniform in design and the best adapted for all grades, literary work and general use.

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offered by enterprising publishers to pupils for essays and voting contests as to the most popular teachers had been inaugurated.

Philadelphia, Pa. Colonel J. Lewis Good, the oldest active school board member in point of age and service in the city, recently retired from educational work. The colonel has been active in school board circles for twenty-five years and his retirement marks the passing of one of the veteran educators who have watched and nursed the splendid growth of the local school system.

Sibley, Iowa. Hereafter there will be two examinations and promotions in the schools per year.

An injunction against the Bowling Green school board, restraining it from paying teachers for attendance at the county institute held during the 1905 summer vacation, was made permanent.

Providence, R. I. Superintendent Small has abolished the custom of closing schools by signal, or otherwise, on account of stormy weather.

The Central Board of Education for Pittsburgh, Pa., has added to its force a solicitor at law, whose salary cannot exceed \$2,000.

Dr. I. W. Swalm succeeds J. A. Medlar as president of the Pottsville, Pa., school board.

GEM PENCIL SHARPENER.

Since the first Gem Pencil Sharpeners were placed upon the market over ten years ago, the demand for them has constantly increased, until now there are many thousands in use in schools and colleges.

The long and continued sale of the Gem sharpener, when so many other machines designed for sharpening pencils have had a brief existence, stamps it as being a useful article of recognized merit. Circulars and price lists may be obtained by addressing the manufacturers, F. H. Cook & Co., Leominster, Mass.

OUTLINES OF ENGLISH AND AMERICAN LITERATURE

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ROCHESTER, N. Y.

SCHOOL SUPPLIES.

The American Seating Company has acquired the assets of the American School Furniture Company. It is incorporated under the laws of the State of New Jersey and is capitalized for \$4,000,000, \$2,000,000 preferred and \$2,000,000 common. The American Seating Company is composed largely of American School Furniture Company bondholders, who have seen fit to exchange their bonds for preferred stock in the new company, in that way liquidating the obligation in placing the company on a splendid financial basis. The business will be continued in the same vigorous and aggressive manner in which the American School Furniture Company has conducted it.

The business of the Ideal School Publishing Company of Chicago has been recently purchased by Mr. C. S. Goodhue. The plant and shipping departments have been removed to Michigan City, Ind., while the business office will be continued at 159 La Salle street, Chicago. The company was formerly known as the Ideal Busy Work Company and was engaged in the school supply business for about twelve years. Its specialty has been school occupation and construction work material. The business of the firm reaches all parts of the country.

The Central Scientific Company of Chicago has recently published the first complete catalogue of "Furniture for Scientific Laboratories." The catalogue is fully illustrated with half tone engravings, showing many pieces of laboratory furniture of modern design. School authorities and others interested may obtain a copy by addressing the firm as above.

Akron, O. Andrews' "Nonoise" desks have been purchased for a new school building. Sears, Roebuck & Company of Chicago also entered a bid.

The Central Scientific Company of Chicago has been awarded the contract for equipping the new high school at Altoona, Pa., with physical culture and chemical apparatus and furniture, amounting to over \$3,000.

Great Falls, Mont. The school board has awarded the contract for desks and other school furniture to C. E. Pittorf. Other bidders were: Northwestern School Furniture Company, Spokane, Wash., A. P. Curtin & Company.

Probably one of the most eccentric agents of any supply house is Frank M. Bemis, representative for the American School Furniture Co. His freak mode of dressing and other idiosyncrasies are known far and wide and prove a good advertisement for the firm wherever he visits.

Mr. Bemis generally appears before a board of education in a heavy, long overcoat buttoned to the ears. He wears five suits of underwear and dresses in this style winter or summer. He has done so for fifteen years because of his lack of a good circulatory system. Some of his peculiar habits and traits are as follows:

He carries two heavy blankets to wrap himself in while on the cars. At the hotels he keeps the rooms heated to about 120 above and sleeps under blankets galore. He is cold all the time and is a genuine "human refrigerator," and is an eloquent and entertaining talker on opera chairs. Everyone speaks of him as the Klondike man and the overcoat man. He suffers more with cold in summer than winter. He states that he has been "dead and weak" for fifteen years and simply travels about to save funeral expenses and to keep from patronizing the coffin trust.

The Wagoner odorless powder disinfectant is well adapted for schoolhouse use. It may be obtained from the Wagoner Disinfectant Company, Knightstown, Ind.

Chicago, Ill. The Wiens Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of dustless brushes for schoolroom use has opened headquarters at 315 Dearborn Street, Room 1522.

The famous Milwaukee "Dustless" brushes have been purchased recently by the boards of education in the following cities: Cedar Falls, Ia.; La Crosse, Wis.; West Bloomfield, N. Y.; Dexter, Wis.; Austin, Pa.; Kingsley, Ia.; Florence, Wis.; Highland Park, Ill., Milwaukee, Wis.

Cambridge, Indiana. Contract for furnishing books to all county schools has been awarded to W. J. C. Dulany Co., Baltimore, Md.

The State Normal schools at Mt. Pleasant, Mich.; Normal Illinois and Stevens Point, Wisconsin, have recently made purchases of the well known Milwaukee "Dustless" brushes, manufactured by the Milwaukee Dustless Brush Company, Milwaukee, Wis.

The Independent School District of Correctionville, Ill., has purchased a supply of Milwaukee "Dustless" brushes.

The Caxton Company of Chicago has brought out a new standard school desk known as the "New Caxton." The company also handles an adjustable desk.

Spokane, Wash. The contract for temperature regulating system in the Grant school has been awarded to the Johnson Service Company.

READY FOR BUSINESS AGAIN.

The leading Pacific Coast school supply house of Whitaker & Ray Company was destroyed in the great San Francisco calamity. Immediately after the earthquake and fire the members of the firm, with true western grit and energy, established themselves at Oakland, which is located across the bay from the ill-fated city.

The wholesale department was established here and placed in running order in an incredible short time. This meant a herculean task, when it is remembered that few school supply houses in the United States ever carried a larger stock. The firm is ready for business again.

A retail store will be established in San Francisco as soon as conditions will permit. The Whitaker & Ray Company has conducted at San Francisco, before the fire, both a retail and wholesale school supply business, besides acting as repositories and agents for a number of educational publishing houses.

School officials will no doubt appreciate the enterprise which the firm has manifested in overcoming difficulties and wasting no time in bemoaning its enormous loss.

AN INTERESTING BEGINNING.

The firm of Bachman Brothers, of Slatington, Pa., started the manufacture of slate for electrical purposes on a small scale. A knowledge in selecting the proper slate for this purpose gave the firm a prestige which necessitated a doubling of its capacity the first year.

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The best men are employed and the source of production is unlimited, which insures prompt shipment. The firm makes a specialty of unfading Big Bed Slate blackboards. The factory is one of the largest as well as best equipped in the Lehigh Valley.



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Philadelphia, Pa. The board of education has purchased a supply of Webster's Universal Dictionaries, published by Geo. W. Ogilvie, Chicago.

Maynard, Merrill & Company announce the early publication of "English Composition," by Brainerd Kellogg, LL. D., Professor of English in the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn.

Interesting extracts from the best authors introduce the lessons and the pupil's attention is called to the office and qualities of their paragraphs, the choice and handling of words, the punctuation and capitalization, and the imagery employed. He is exercised in the construction of framework, in the development of points into paragraphs, in the grouping of these into themes, and in the writing of all kinds of letters.

The extracts run the gamut of narration, description, exposition, argument, inductive and deductive, and persuasion, and lead up to those containing pathos, humor, sarcasm, and satire. These are followed by orations, speeches, debates, and criticisms.

Houghton, Mifflin & Company will issue early in the fall a new "Riverside Primer."

The Standard Literature Series, published by the University Publishing Company, now contains sixty-three numbers, some of which are suitable for primary, intermediate, grammar and high schools. A booklet containing a short description sketch of each number will be sent by mail postpaid to anyone who will write to the firm's New York office for same.

Baltimore, Md. Bryant's "How to Tell Stories to Children" has been selected for the use of teachers in the first five grades.

Gettysburg, Pa. The graduation prizes distributed are Webster's International, Collegiate, Academic, High School, Common School and Primary School Dictionaries.

AMONG BOOKMEN.

(Concluded from page 17)

Mr. A. M. Edwards, who has represented Ginn & Company in central New York for a number of years, is now the New England manager of The Macmillan Company, and is located at the Boston office of that company at 120 Boylston street.

Mr. William C. Warfield, a well known bookman of wide experience in the South and West, has been, since January 1st, the southern manager of The Macmillan Company. Mr. Warfield's headquarters are at Atlanta, where the southern office of the company is located.

Mr. A. T. Hinckley now represents The Macmillan Company in western New York.

Seldon C. Smith and A. E. Shumate, who represent the Ginn & Company interests in the Pacific Coast, were driven out of San Francisco with the rest of the unfortunate by the earthquake. They escaped to Oakland and were the first to open a new store and offices with a new stock. The new headquarters are located at 1247 Broadway.

DESIRABLE BOOKS --- JUST PUBLISHED

Tappan's American Hero Stories - - - \$0.55
Suitable for reading in the fourth and fifth grades.

Tappan's Short History of England's and America's Literature 1.20
For High Schools.

Webster's Elements of English Grammar and Composition .55
For the seventh, eighth and ninth grades.

Send for Educational Catalogue for 1906 and Illustrated Educational Bulletin.

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SILVER, BURDETT & COMPANY.

A noteworthy addition to Silver, Burdett & Company's list of school and college texts are the Silver-Burdett Readers by Ella M. Powers and Thomas M. Balliet—a series of five readers, national in scope, based on the best principles of pedagogy. Especially are these books distinctive in the skill with which they have been graded. There are embodied in the readers selections from the choicest literature, including history stories, fables, fairy tales and poems, taken from the best sources. The lessons have been carefully arranged with reference to the increasing difficulty of the thought and of the sentence structure. The vocabularies have been graded with great care. We have every reason to believe that these books will prove to be very valuable additions to the school readers already on the market.

The Silver Series of Language Books by Albert LeRoy Bartlett and Howard Lee McBain, a two-book series in which English grammar is simply and logically presented on the inductive plan. The first book, "First Steps in English," provides attractive language work for primary grades, and lays a firm foundation for a later more scientific study of grammar. The keynote of the second book, "The Elements of English Grammar," is the belief that the logical unit for the beginning of the pupil's study of grammar is the sentence by means of which he expresses his thought, not the words of which that sentence is composed. The first section of the book is therefore devoted to the discussion of the sentence and its parts, while the second section is given to the more detailed classification of the parts of speech. To these two general divisions of the subject proper has been added a third part, containing suggestive work in composition.

The Quincy Word List, by Frank E. Parlin, A. M., is a sensible spelling book that teaches spelling, and furnishes valuable elementary word study. The list contains over seven thousand of the commonest words of our language, graded and arranged according to a definite plan—a large percentage of the words being key words, or words which present the difficulties of a whole group of words.

TEXT BOOK NEWS.

Baltimore, Md. Bryant's How to Tell Stories to Children has been selected for the use of teachers in the first five grades. Wiggin's "Story Hour," Scudder's "Verse and Prose for Beginners in Reading," Scudder's "Book of Legends."

Wiggin's "Story Hour," Scudder's "Verse and Prose for Beginners in Reading," Scudder's "Book of Legends," and Hazard's "Three Years with the Poets" have been adopted for the use of the pupils.

Woonsocket, R. I. Buehler's "Modern English Lessons" and "Modern English Grammar," published by Newson & Company, New York, have been adopted by the school committee. Metcalf's grammars are replaced by this action.

Lincoln, Neb. The state reading circle board has selected White's "Elements of Pedagogy," Putnam's "Psychology" and Sherman and Reed's "Essentials of Teaching Reading" for use during the school year 1906-07. A credit of five per cent will be allowed for satisfactory work in reading either of the first named books, and a further five per cent will be given for work in the second book.

Indiana. The state board of education has selected the following books for use in all the schools of the state during the next ten years: Montgomery's "History of the United States," Ginn & Company; Scott-Southworth Language and Grammar Book, Benj. H. Sanborn & Company; Conn's Physiology, Silver, Burdett & Company; Alexander's Spelling Book, Longmans, Green & Company.

Carlyle's Heroes and Hero Worship will shortly be published by Houghton, Mifflin & Company in the Riverside Literature series. John Chester Adams, instructor in English at Yale, is to be the editor.



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If your druggist can't supply you we will send a trial size bottle, prepaid, on receipt of 25 cents. Rumford Chemical Works, Providence, R. I.

A Lost Reformer.

"Does your daughter continue to advocate spelling reform? She was, I believe, quite enthusiastic on the subject before she went to Europe."

"Yes, she did have the bug all right, but three weeks in England cured her. She now spells favor with a u and she would no more think of spelling it t-h-r-u than she would think of wearing shoes without stockings."

Force of Habit.

Instructor (after kissing his fiancée): And now, dearest, let us repeat the lesson.

Good Guess.

"Tommy Taddels," said the teacher of the grammar class, "what is the feminine of 'vassal'?"

"Vaseline, ma'am," replied Tommy, promptly.



Value of An Education.

Mother: But, you children mustn't try to teach the cook!

Jennie: Why, mamma, we attended the cooking school, and she didn't!

Aus der Schule.

Lehrer: „Karl, bilde mir einen Satz mit dem Bindewort „trotz“!“

Karl: „Der Geizhals hungerte, trotzdem er viel Geld hatte.“

Lehrer: „Gut, Fritz, weißt du auch einen?“

Fritz: „O, wie wohl ist mir am Abend.“

"Look It Up, My Boy."

A professor who, when asked a question, was in the habit of saying: "That's a good point, indeed; look it up for yourself," once was much disgusted with a student who had failed to answer a simple question.

"Mr. Jones," said he, "I'm surprised that you, who are going to teach, cannot answer such an elementary question. Why, what would you do if one of your pupils were to ask it?"

"Well, professor," replied the other, "if such a thing had happened before I came here I'm afraid I would have said plainly that I didn't know; but now I think I'd do just as you do, and say, 'Look it up, my boy, look it up!'"

RURAL SCHOOL ITEMS.

In his travels an editor of an educational paper comes in contact with some queer specimens of literature pertaining to schools. Proposed innovations by faddists are oftentimes ridiculous and humorous, but the palm must be given to those struggling country editors who have the difficult task of writing school news for the progressive farmers—when there is nothing in this line to write about. Here are a few examples culled from a number of recent rural papers.

Yankton, S. D. The Mr. Hank Hardover from Pikerstown yesterday severely thrashed ye village teacher for chastising his son. At a late hour today Mr. Hank Hardover had not started for home as his wagon is demolished. Retribution Hank.

Holdrege, Nebr. A new organ and two seats have been placed in the village school. The added equipment it is believed will facilitate the educational endeavor of our children.

Swedesboro, N. J. Mathilda Hoakenson, our esteemed pedagogue, entertained Mr. Ole Olsen last night. How about Hans Anderson, Tilly?

Piketon, O. A new storm door has been placed on our new school house. The question of sanitation and hygiene is occupying the attention of the village board and this is the first step in that direction. Come again.

Little New York, N. Y. Little Mamie Knapps of the kindergarten has a little dose of smallpox. No quarantine is necessary as Miss Mamie was the only scholar.

Hogsville, Kans. Hurrah for the school board! A new window has been placed in our school house instead of the unsightly piece of newspaper that covered the hole.

Drinkton, Ky. The regular monthly meeting of the village board of education was held in the rear room of Cy Perkins' saloon. A resolution was passed that no liquor be served at the meetings as it tends to destroy educational thought. Cy is not a school board member any more.

"The Public Schools Are the Factories of American Citizenship."

Theodore Roosevelt.

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A Normal School Graduat.

"'Tis hard to tell," said I to Annette, And she answered, "Ain't it funny?" "What some people do with their money; There's my brother Ned, he's always in debt."

I took the maid to Niagara Falls, Where we watched the rapids shoot In grandeur over the granite walls, And she murmured, "Ain't it cute?"

The baby was yelling with all its might, And tears down his cheeks were running; And she said, as we gazed on the sorrowful sight For a moment, "Ain't he cunning?"

I gave to Annette a damask rose, For with love I was almost crazy, She held it under her shapely nose, And gurgled, "Ain't it a daisy?"

The only time when she spoke aright Was when I went down the street, And bought her some caramels one night, And she said to me, "Ain't they sweet?"

"Is your son getting on nicely in college?" "I don't know," answered Mr. Thoreau Bredd. "He stands so well in his studies that I'm afraid he is neglecting his athletics."



Soundless and Soundness.

Shopkeeper: I understand that Principal Stronghand gave you a sound thrashing the other day!

Boy: Sound! I didn't holler a bit.

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Book Reviews

New German Course.

Combining a Grammar and Reader. By Edwin F. Bacon, State Normal School, Oneonta, N. Y. 384 pages, 12mo, cloth. Price, \$1.25. Maynard, Merrill & Company, New York.

The book contains material for a complete elementary course in German and combines both reader and grammar in one volume. No exact method is prescribed for its use, but it is equally adapted to the conversational and the grammatical. The author believes that thorough grammatical instruction should be combined with conversation, and leaves the practical application to the discretion of the teacher.

The teacher to whom German is not a native language will appreciate the manner in which assistance is given to grow into the conversational method. This is done by giving all rules and explanations in English with illustration, and translation exercises and then repeating in German in a conversational way the technical terms and forms of expression necessary to conduct the recitation in that language.

The grammar portion of the book contains many practical sentences and conversations for translation into German, in connection with the exercises illustrative of the points in grammar. The reading section is made up of selections in verse and prose from standard authors, together with a few popular German songs and a series of twenty-five English stories for translation. A conversational trip through Germany will commend itself especially and interest both student and teacher.

Berry's Writing Books.

Five books ready. Published by B. D. Berry & Company, Chicago.

Publishers of writing books and teachers of penmanship have been so occupied during the past ten years with the question whether vertical or slant writing is to be preferred that but little advance has been made in the art of teaching writing and the means placed in the teachers' hands. Wonderful have been the strides during that time to make reading, history, geography and arithmetic easy and interesting. Books have been brightened by illustrations, subjects have been supplemented and enriched with auxiliary texts and pedagogical methods and devices have been elaborated. Writing has been at a standstill.

Just why no one has thought of adopting and

applying these improvements in methods and means to writing is one of those mysteries that cannot be explained. Suffice it that Mr. Berry has made a promising move in that direction. Book one with its happy illustrations of child life, its jingle, humor and nonsense, will arouse the interest of any youngster, no matter how dull. Every line of copy is within his sphere of thought and activity and writing under these conditions must readily become pleasant and easy. Book two continues the work of book one through Mother Goose melodies and full page illustrations. Such well-known illustrators of childhood as Fanny Y. Cory, Ethel Franklin Betts, Lucy Fitch Perkins, have been called upon to furnish the pictures.

Book three is entitled the Bird and Beast book. The interest is aroused by poetical selections from which the headlines are taken. The copy lines have all been selected with a view of securing certain combinations of letters and yet giving words which will intimately interest the child. In book four beauty of form and literary value are emphasized in the head lines. Book five is the book of proverbs. In it the small letters are developed by thorough drill.

The whole series is carefully graded. Detachable sheets give ample space for drill practice before the head line is written on the permanent leaf. The muscular arm movement is begun in the fifth book and continued in the sixth.

The Elements of Geometry.

By Walter N. Bush, Principal of the Polytechnic High School, San Francisco, and John B. Clarke, Department of Mathematics, Polytechnic High School, San Francisco. 355 pages. Silver, Burdett & Company, New York, Boston, Chicago.

This is the outgrowth of many years' experience in the school room. It ought, therefore, to



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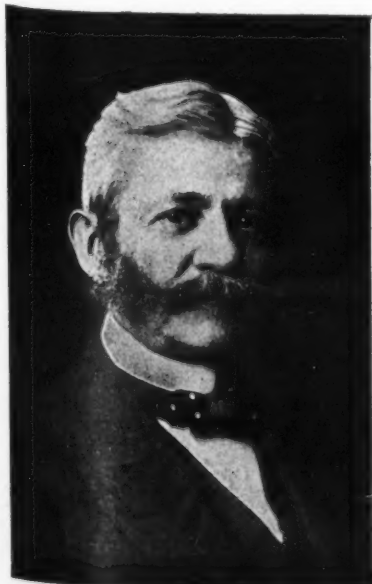
be a practical treatment of the subject. Whatever improvements in the presentation of the materials the author's experience has been able to suggest have been introduced. Some new terms and symbols have been devised. Propositions have been arranged in groups by which the arrangement is simplified. Diagrams are so placed that it is not necessary to turn the page. An effort has been made to attain the greatest possible clearness in statement. It requires close thinking to follow these concise statements. There is an abundance of material for original work. The book is substantially made.

The Bird-Woman of the Lewis and Clark Expedition.

A Supplementary Reader for First and Second Grades. By Katharine Chandler. Illustrated. 109 pages. Silver, Burdett & Company, New York, Boston, Chicago.

This is the story of Sacajawea, the Indian woman who guided the Lewis and Clark expedition from the Missouri river across the Rocky Mountains. It is written in short, simple sentences, the vocabulary containing not more than 700 words. All the incidents are taken from the Journal of the expedition. Many illustrations are given, some of them from Catlin's Indians. The statue of the Bird-Woman was a conspicuous feature of the Portland Exposition.

Champaign, Ill. The board of education has instructed the principal of the high school not to permit dances in the name of the school.



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ARKANSAS.

Argenta—Archts. Chas. L. Thompson and Frank W. Gibb, Little Rock, are working on plans for a modern school. Pine Bluff—Competitive plans are being made for a school for which \$75,000 of bonds have been sold. Siloam Springs—\$30,000 in bonds will be issued for school purposes. Nashville—\$12,000 school will be erected. Hope—Arch. Herbert E. Hewitt, Peoria, Ill., has been selected to prepare plans for a \$25,000 brick school. Clarendon—Competitive plans being made for high school to cost \$24,000. Ft. Smith—4-room addition will be built to Belle Grove school. Cravette—Will erect school. Osceola—An architect has been employed to prepare plans for high school building, cost \$25,000.

CALIFORNIA.

Monrovia—Archts. Marsh & Russell, Los Angeles, have completed plans for an 8-room school. Los Angeles—A 4-room addition to the Belvedere school building will be built. Archt. A. C. Smith has prepared the plans. San Diego—The plans of Archt. F. S. Allen, Pasadena, were accepted for the high school building; cost \$150,000. Los Angeles—A 11-room school will be built at E. 40th and Trinity streets. Bay—4-room school, costing \$25,000, will be erected. Alhambra—An 8-room, \$30,000 school, will be erected.

COLORADO.

Trinidad—8-room school building will be erected according to plans prepared by Archts. I. H. & W. W. Rapp. La Junta—Arch. Joseph Wilson has been commissioned to draw plans for the high school; cost \$30,000.

CONNECTICUT.

Bridgeport—Arch. C. S. T. Beardsley has completed plans for an 8-room school. Simsbury—Arch. E. T. Hapgood, Hartford, has prepared plans for a school.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Washington—An 8-room school building is in course of construction.

ILLINOIS.

Bloomington—The board of education asked for plans for new Emerson school to cost \$50,000. New Berlin—Bonds will be issued for the erection of a school. Cambridge—Archts. Temple, Burrows & McLane, Davenport, Ia., have prepared plans for a 2-story school to cost \$40,000. Ottawa—Arch. Jason F. Richardson, Jr., is preparing plans for a school; cost \$15,000. Sadorus—Archts. Spencer & Temple, Champaign, have prepared plans for a \$10,000 school. Hamilton—A \$3,000 school will be erected at Oakwood district; plans prepared by Archts. Geo. W. Payne & Son, Carthage. Buckley—Archts. Spencer & Temple, Champaign, have prepared plans for a \$6,000 school building for German Lutheran congregation. Hawthorne—Will erect school. Irving—Archts. Spencer & Temple, Champaign, have prepared plans for a 6-room, \$10,000 school. Sterling—Arch. C. Earl Weatherbee is preparing plans for an addition to the Lincoln school; cost \$3,000. East St. Louis—The proposition to issue \$30,000 bonds for school building purposes carried. Cullom—School District No. 276 has voted to bond the district \$3,000 for an addition of two rooms to school. Owaneco—Arch. Ira Tobias, Assumption, has plans for a 2-story, 4-room brick school. Manhattan—Arch. R. G. Hoey, Joliet, is preparing plans for a 2-story, brick school. Granite City—High school will be erected according to plans of Archts. Charles Pauly & Son. Jacksonville—Coleman & Pierson are the architects of the new school for Illinois

Woman's College. Aurora—\$8,000 primary school will be built. Bartonville—\$16,000 school will be erected. Addison Park—2-story, \$10,000 school will be erected. Bates-town—\$6,000 school will be built. Chicago—D. H. Perkins, architect for the board of education, has completed plans for a \$175,000 school. South Chicago—A 2-room addition will be built to the present school. Alta—Will erect school. Rockford—Arch. Frank A. Carpenter has prepared plans for the West End school. Lincoln—A new parochial school will be erected for St. Mary's Parish. Dongola—School will be erected. Winthrop Harbor—Will issue \$3,500 for a new school. Rockford—Addition will be built to high school. Mattoon—Public school will be erected. Chicago—\$210,000 have been appropriated for the erection of new school.

INDIANA.

Fort Wayne—Archts. Griffith & Fair are preparing plans for a school for the trustees of Jefferson township; cost \$2,500. Kouts—Arch. Chas. Lembke, Valparaiso, has prepared plans for a 1-story school for Pleasant township; cost \$2,800. New Albany—High school to cost \$25,000 will be erected according to plans by Archt. Arthur R. Smith, Louisville, Ky. Bremen—2-story brick and stone school will be erected according to plans of Archt. H. F. Frazier, Napanee. Winona Lake—2-story and basement school will be erected. Archt. Chas. R. Weatherhogg, Ft. Wayne, has prepared plans. Auburn—School will be erected in District No. 1, Jackson township. Marion—A graded and a high school will be built according to plans prepared by Archt. B. I. French. Bloomington—\$20,000 school will be erected. Stillwell—High school to be erected; cost \$10,000. Plainfield—Will erect school; estimated cost \$10,000. Burrows—8-room school will be built. Clayton—Plans submitted by Archt. J. T. Johnson, Indianapolis, for the \$20,000 high school building accepted. Brazil—Archts. Bradley & Allen, Fort Wayne, have been engaged to make plans for the new schools. Decatur—Arch. Charles Christen has been instructed to prepare plans for addition to school; cost \$12,000. Wingate—School to be erected. North Marion—School will be built according to plans submitted by Archt. Hiram Elder. Columbus—Arch. Elmer E. Dunlap is drawing plans for the Jackson township school. Monticello—\$21,000 in bonds will be issued for rebuilding the high school recently destroyed by fire. Rushville—\$40,000 in bonds will be issued for the erection of one high school and one ward school. Sheldon—Arch. C. E. Kendrick, Ft. Wayne, has prepared plans for a 1-story, 2-room school.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

Davis—Will issue \$25,000 in bonds for the erection of a new school. Ravia—\$4,000 in bonds will be issued for the erection of a new school. Wetumka—\$14,000 was voted for school bonds. Stigler—Arch. C. H. Sudhoelter, Muskogee, has prepared plans for a 2-story, 8-room school; cost, \$14,000.

IOWA.

Lawler—Arch. Harry E. Netcott, Independence, has prepared plans for a school to cost \$11,000. Wapello—Arch. Frank Fiedler, Ottumwa, is preparing plans for a frame school for Highland township. Fairfield—School will be built in Sub-district No. 2. Ar-

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nold—School will be erected in Grove township. Carlisle—A public school will be erected for which Archts. W. R. Parsons & Son Company, Des Moines, made plans. East Waterloo—An addition will be erected to McKinley school. Grafton—Site has been selected for new school. Woodbine—School will be built in Boyer district. Ames—School will be erected. Charlton—School will be erected in District No. 2, Pleasant township.

KANSAS.

Arcadia—A 2-story, 8-room brick school building will be erected in District No. 112 in accordance with plans drawn by Archt. I. G. J. Munn, Pittsburg. Rosedale—Arch. John F. Stonton, Topeka, has prepared plans for a laboratory and administration building for the University of Kansas. Larned—Two schoolhouses to cost \$22,200 will be erected. F. M. Anderson, architect, Iola. Argentine—A 2-story addition to the Emerson school will be erected. Salina—Archts. Wilmarth & Zerbe have completed plans for a 6-room school building.

KENTUCKY.

Louisville—Archts. Thomas & Bohne have prepared plans for the new Pearl street school. Cost, \$50,000. London—\$8,000 school will be erected.

LOUISIANA.

Lafayette—Voted to issue \$60,000 of bonds for school building purposes. Lake Charles—Arch. I. C. Carter has been commissioned to draw plans for a new school.

MARYLAND.

Baltimore—Archts. D. X. Murphy & Bro., Louisville, Ky., have been commissioned to design additions to the parochial school. Cost, \$30,000.

MASSACHUSETTS.

East Long Meadow—Arch. L. C. Fay, Long Meadow, is preparing plans for a 2-story school. Norwood—Citizens have instructed the selectmen to ask for proposals for a school; cost, \$3,000. Fall River—Parochial school to cost \$25,000 will be erected. Gloucester—School will be erected. Salem—\$50,000 will be spent for the construction of new buildings at the county industrial school. Worcester—A law school will be built for Harvard University; cost, \$350,000. East Weymouth—Authorized appropriation of \$13,000 for a 4-room school and \$40,000 for an 8-room school. Marblehead—Archts. Kilham & Hopkins, Boston, are preparing plans for a 3-story brick school.

MICHIGAN.

Laurium—The competitive plans of Archt. P. H. MacNell, Calumet, for a 2-story \$35,000 school were

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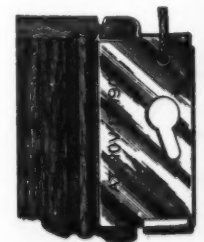
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accepted. H. bert has plan school. Kalam Allen, Fort pared plans L'Anse—Arch and Houghto plans for a 2-s bor—A 4-room Hill school v Haven—Arch sing, are dray brick public s cost, \$8,000. school will be St. Mary's school to cost story high sc 4-room school trol—Two 13 be erected; al 000; 4-room tations and Escanaba—W Traverse City for the brick Archt. Claren for a 2-story L. Cowles, S parochial sch Saginaw, ha Munising—A preparing pla story, \$20,000

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West Poin paring plans cost about \$ be issued for

St. Louis— for additions dition to the

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accepted. Houghton—Arch. H. T. Liebert has plans for a 2-story, \$25,000 school. Kalamazoo—Archts. Bradley & Allen, Fort Wayne, Ind., have prepared plans for a school building. L'Anse—Arch. H. T. Liebert, Hancock and Houghton, Mich., is preparing plans for a 2-story school. Benton Harbor—A 4-room addition to the Morton Hill school will be erected. South Haven—Archts. White & Hussey, Lansing, are drawing plans for a 4-room brick public school for primary grades; cost, \$8,000. Winona—A 3-department school will be built. Carson City—The St. Mary's parish has plans for a school to cost \$6,000. Norway—Two story high school will be erected. Grosse Pointe—A 4-room school will be erected in District No. 8. Detroit—Two 15-room schools to cost \$60,000 each will be erected; also addition to Central High school, \$250,000; 4-room addition to Campbell school, \$16,000; alterations and improvements to Webster school, \$15,000. Escanaba—Work on \$80,000 high school has begun. Traverse City—Arch. F. E. Moore has prepared plans for the brick addition to Oak Park school. Merrill—Arch. Clarence L. Cowles, Saginaw, is preparing plans for a 2-story school. Mt. Pleasant—Arch. Clarence L. Cowles, Saginaw, has plans for a 2-story, 8-room parochial school. St. Charles—Arch. F. W. Hollister, Saginaw, has prepared plans for additions to school. Munising—Archts. Charlton & Kuenzli, Marquette, are preparing plans for a \$30,000 school. Fairview—A 2-story, \$20,000 school will be erected.

MINNESOTA.

Minneapolis—The Lake Harriet school will be constructed according to plans made by Archt. E. S. Stebbins. La Crescent—Will erect school. Breckenridge—A frame schoolhouse will be erected in District No. 70. Welcome—Arch. Fremont D. Orr, Minneapolis, has prepared plans for an 8-room brick school. Walters—School will be erected. Mayer—School will be built in District No. 76, town of Hollywood. Faribault—Frame school will be erected. Kerkhoven—The board of education received bids for finishing two classrooms, laboratory, principal's office and library of the school in accordance with plans prepared by Archts. Thori, Alban & Fisher. South St. Paul—A 3-story brick and stone high school will be erected. Holdingford—The school which was recently destroyed by fire will be rebuilt this summer. Willmar—A high school will be erected according to plans made by Archt. F. W. Kinney, Minneapolis. St. Paul—The Backus school contemplates the erection of a 3-story and basement school building to cost \$60,000. Archts. Thori, Alban & Fisher are preparing the plans. Twin Valley—School will be erected in District No. 96. Lewiston—Will erect school. Faribault—Archts. Thori, Alban & Fisher, St. Paul, are preparing plans for two 4-room schools; cost, \$20,000. Clarkfield—An 8-room brick and stone school will be built. Archts. Thori, Alban & Fisher, St. Paul, have prepared plans. Virginia—Will erect school. Fairmont—Archts. Bell & Detweiler, Minneapolis, are preparing plans for a \$5,000 school. Hardwick—Plans for a 4-room school are being drawn by Archt. W. E. E. Greene. Bremen—School will be erected. Richville—High school will be erected.

MISSISSIPPI.

West Point—Arch. P. J. Krouse, Meridian, is preparing plans for a 2-story, 8-room school building to cost about \$20,000. Sumrall—\$10,000 in bonds will be issued for building a high school.

MISSOURI.

St. Louis—Arch. William B. Ittner has made plans for additions to the Rock Spring school. Malden—Addition to the Liberty school will be built. Salsburg—

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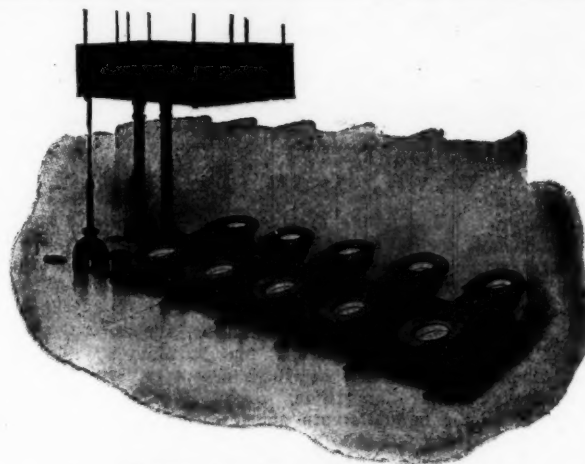
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Schoolhouse will be built. Ash Grove—Plans of Archt. Foley selected for the new high school. Joplin—\$20,000 will be expended in the enlargement of Webster, Franklin and Eugene Field schools. Archt. Michaels is preparing plans. Kansas City—A 4-room addition will be built to the Martin school.

NEBRASKA.

Omaha—Arch. Fred T. Clarke has been engaged to draw plans for the new \$75,000 school. Creighton—Voted to issue \$20,000 in bonds for new school. Beaver City—Arch. M. N. Blair, Falls City, has prepared plans for high school building; cost, \$12,000. Valley—Voted to issue \$9,000 in bonds for the erection of public school.

NEW JERSEY.

Trenton—Arch. Harry A. Hill has prepared plans for a 3-story brick and stone annex, containing auditorium and twenty classrooms, to the high school building. Jordantown—Arch. Thomas Stephen, Camden, has prepared plans for a 1-room brick schoolhouse. Florence—Archts. Davis & Davis, Philadelphia, Pa., have been selected to prepare plans for a 2-story school; cost, \$20,000. Trenton—Normal school will be erected.

NEW YORK.

New York City—Arch. Frank J. Murphy, 489 Fifth avenue, has plans for a parochial school for the Augustine Society; cost, \$50,000. Watertown—Arch. Addison F. Lansing has prepared plans for new remodeled Academy street school. Brooklyn—Two additional stories will be constructed to public school 91. Syracuse—\$50,000 of bonds will be issued for the construction of the North Side High school. Avon—School will be erected at an expense not to exceed \$40,000. Troy—The commissioners of education have adopted a resolution in favor of a new school. Union—\$18,000 high school will be erected. Binghamton—\$45,000 will be appropriated for the erection of a new school. Preble—Arch. C. E. Colton, Syracuse, is preparing plans for a school. Perry—Plans prepared by Archt. Frank W. Kirkland, Rome, for a \$44,500 school. Greenwich—\$50,000 school will be erected. West Seneca—Two new schools will be erected at a cost of \$25,000 each. Lestershire—\$19,000 were appropriated for the purpose of additional school property and erecting an addition to the school. Plans have been prepared by Archt. E. W. Van Slyke. North Chatham—Contemplate erecting a \$9,000 school. Delmar—A brick and frame school will be erected. Schenectady—Three 12-room schools will be erected at a cost not to exceed \$35,000 each. Owego—Grade school will be erected. Rochester—Site has been purchased for new school. Auburn—\$15,000 will be spent for the erection of a new grammar and high school. Albany—School will be erected. Rotterdam Junction—4-room school will be erected. Albany—The State Normal College, which was recently destroyed by fire, will be rebuilt. Fly Creek—Plans have been prepared for a new school. Ilion—Site has been purchased for the new school. Laurens—Voted the construction of a 2-story addition to present school; cost, \$1,200.

Gloversville—The board of education is planning the erection of a 3-story high school. New York—Arch. Arnold W. Brunner has plans for adding a story to school of Young Women's Hebrew Association; cost, \$10,000. Pulaski—Annex will be erected to high school; cost, \$13,000.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Fargo—A 4-room addition to the Hawthorne school will be erected. Plans have been made by Archts. Hancock Bros. Barton—Archts. Hancock Bros. have completed plans for a school to be built in District No. 3. Fargo—Archts. R. J. Saxby & Co. have plans for a 4-room addition to the Roosevelt school building. Willow City—The contract for the erection of a 2-story and basement brick school building according to plans made by Archts. Hancock Bros., Fargo, has been awarded. Kenmore—School will be erected in District No. 52. Center—New schoolhouse is being erected. Tioga—A frame schoolhouse will be erected. Glenn—Three new schoolhouses will be erected. Donnybrook—A new school is in course of construction. Edinburg—Will erect school. Parkin—School will be erected. Landa—A new school will be erected. Richardson—A 4-room brick schoolhouse will be erected. Courtenay—Will erect schoolhouse. Underwood—Two schoolhouses will be built. Denbigh—School will be erected at a cost of about \$10,000 from plans by J. W. Ross. Volga—A 6-room school will be erected at a cost of \$10,000. Fessenden—Have voted \$9,000 for school improvements. Pingree—\$10,000 brick high school will be erected. Jamestown—School will be erected. St. Thomas—School will be erected.

OHIO.

Chillicothe—Arch. John Schweitzer will prepare plans for a 4-room addition to the Jackson avenue school. Herring—A 6-room school will be erected according to plans prepared by Archts. Leech & Leech, Lima. Jefferson—Addition will be erected to high school. Belmore—Plans for a 1-story school prepared by Archts. S. P. Stewart & Son, Bowling Green. Science Hill—A 2-story school will be erected. Owsley & Boucherle, architects. Ashtabula—Voted to issue \$31,000 in bonds to erect addition to Park street high school; cost, \$25,000; addition to Pacific street school; cost, \$6,000. Archt. J. L. Wilson will draw the plans. Pickerington—Archts. Marriott & Allen, Columbus, have plans for 2-story school; cost, \$10,000. Cincinnati—Charles Fasse is architect of \$7,000 parochial school for the Lutheran congregation. Hamilton—A 7-room addition to Second Ward school will be constructed. Columbus—Archts. Peters, Burns & Pretzinger, Dayton, have prepared plans for Chemistry building for State University. Cambridge—An 8-room and a 4-room school will be erected according to plans prepared by Archt. J. F. Orr. Lima—Assoc. Archts. Frank L. Packard, Columbus, and B. F. Matthews, Lima, prepared plans for ward school. Barborton—Archts. Charles Henry & Son, Akron, have plans for a 4-room school. Jacobsburg—Frame school will be erected in Sub-district No. 12. Columbus—Five new schools will be erected. Portage—Two-story school

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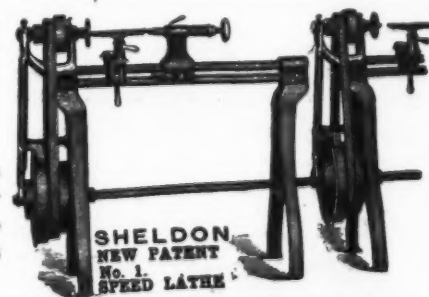


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Concluded from page 25.

will be erected. Washington—Archts. Henry Maetzel & Co., Columbus, have prepared plans for a 2-room school for District No. 5. Portsmouth—Archts. A. B. Alger & Son preparing plans for 2-room addition to Lawson Heights school. Zanesville—School will be erected. Lancaster—Plans being prepared by Archts. D. Riebel & Sons for 8-room school for St. Mary's parish. Cincinnati—Plans for new high school to be secured through prize competition. Archt. Dornette will draw plans for new Eleventh district school. A 3-story school costing \$250,000 will be erected. Collinwood—Archts. Searles, Hirsch & Gavin, Cleveland, prepared plans for 4-room addition to Lakeview school. Pleasantville—School in District No. 5 will be rebuilt. Hamilton—2-story school will be erected; cost, \$15,000. Athens—Archts. Van Leyen & Schilling, Detroit, Mich., have prepared plans for 16-room grammar and high school. Williston—School will be erected. Woodsfield—Acht. C. D. McCarthy, Wheeling, W. Va., has plans for 2-story brick school; cost, \$12,000. Lancaster—Archts. Richards, McCarthy & Bulford, Columbus, have prepared plans for a 2-story, 4-room school.

OREGON.

Portland—Additions will be built to the Sunnyside school building, Holman school building and East Twenty-eighth street school building. Thomas J. Jones, architect.

PENNSYLVANIA.

McClellandtown—A 2-room addition to school will be erected. Pen Argyl—An 8-room school will be erected. Edwardsville—A frame school will be erected according to plans by Pettibone & Ireland, Wilkes-barre. Philadelphia—Acht. E. F. Durang has plans for 4-story school for St. Monica's R. C. congregation; cost, \$40,000. Archts. Watson & Huckle have plans for 2-story brick school for St. Leo's R. C. congregation; cost, \$12,000. A 4-story stone and brick school will be erected for the Church of the Holy Name. New Castle—Parochial school will be erected. Braddock—Preparations are being made by St. Joseph's R. C. church to erect new school; cost, \$250,000. Chester—School will be erected to replace one destroyed by fire. York—Will issue bonds to the amount of \$75,000 to be applied for building purposes. Harrisburg—Two-room school will be erected. Allentown—A 4-room addition to the Franklin school will be erected according to plans by Archts. Ruhe & Lange. Uniontown—Fred J. Mack has been chosen architect for new 9-room brick school. Bangor—Acht. Harvey T. Hauer, Lebanon, has prepared plans for 2-story school to cost \$12,000. Dubolstown—4-room school will be erected according to plans by Archts. Myers & Fisher, Williamsport. Ridley Park—A 2-story addition to high school will be built. Gallitzin—Archts. Shollar & Hersh, Altoona, have completed plans for public school. Beechview—4-room, \$25,000 school will be erected. Butler—Acht. W. G. Eckles, New Castle, has been chosen to prepare plans for new school. York—A 12-room, \$45,000 school will be erected. Hopwood—Acht. Andrew P. Cooper, Uniontown, has plans for a 4-room brick school. West Brownsville—4-room school will be erected. Conway—Archts. Thori, Alban & Fisher, St. Paul, Minn., have prepared plans for brick school; cost, \$7,000. Johnstown—Acht. W. G. Eckles, New Castle, is preparing plans for three 3-story brick and stone schools; cost, \$100,000.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Summerton—Archts. Leitner & Wilkins, Wilmington, N. C., are preparing plans for 2-story, \$15,000 school building.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Milbank—A 2-story and basement brick school building will be erected according to plans made by Archts. Thori, Alban & Fisher, St. Paul, Minn. Sisseton—The plans of Archts. W. R. Parsons & Son Co., Des Moines, Ia., were accepted for the school building; cost, \$14,000.

TEXAS.

Houston—Three new schools to be erected. Palestine—\$20,000 in bonds issued for school purposes. Huntsville—Plans have been accepted for \$22,000 brick school. Rogers—Bonds will be issued for the erection of new school. Snyder—An addition will be

erected to public school. Jacksonville—A 3-story building for the Alexander Collegiate Institute will be erected. Colorado—High school will be erected. Dallas—The plans for the high school are being prepared by Archts. Lang & Wittchell. Omaha—Bonds for the erection of a brick school have been granted in the sum of \$7,500. Lockhart—Will issue \$10,000 in bonds for additional schools. Austin—The plans of Archt. A. O. Watson for the new school were accepted. Granger—Acht. C. H. Page, Austin, has prepared plans for a brick school. Cooper—Acht. Sam. P. Herbert, Waco, has prepared plans for a school.

UTAH.

Hooper—A 2-story, 4-room building will be erected according to plans by Archts. F. C. Wood & Co., Ogden. Salt Lake City—Two 12-room school buildings will be erected. The Lewis school will be enlarged. School will be erected on Tenth West and Fourth North streets.

TENNESSEE.

Trundles Cross Roads—Acht. M. E. Parmelee, Knoxville, is preparing plans for 2-story, 10-room and auditorium school for the Chilhowee Institute. Memphis—Archts. Walk. C. Jones and Max H. Furbringer have completed plans for school to be erected in the Thirtieth district; cost, \$7,000. West Palm Beech—Fourteen-room school for which architects are preparing plans will cost between \$25,000 and \$30,000.

VERMONT.

Whiteriver Junction—Voted to build a \$10,000 school. Barton—The city has voted to build a school-house to cost \$37,000. Hartford—Plans have been submitted for a brick graded school and a brick high school.

VIRGINIA.

Marion—Acht. Frank P. Milburn, Columbia, S. C., has completed plans for a school building.

WASHINGTON.

Prosser—The school board will erect a brick 4-room and hall school building. Spokane—An addition is to be built to the Longfellow school. Olympia—Acht. James Stephen commissioned to draw plans for new school to cost \$25,000. Clarkston—Ground has been broken for the new central school, which is to cost \$8,000.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Slitersville—Acht. J. B. Stewart, Huntington, is preparing plans for a 2-story, \$30,000 high school building.

WISCONSIN.

Wausaukee—Acht. W. E. Reynolds, Green Bay, prepared plans for a school building. Three Lakes—Plans have been prepared by Archt. G. A. Horn, Rhinelander, for a 2-room addition to school. Fond du Lac—School will be erected; J. E. Hennen, architect. Oakfield—Bids received by school board of District No. 1 for the erection of an addition to school. Barron—Archts. Thori, Alban & Fisher, St. Paul, Minn., have completed plans for a 2-story school building; cost, \$30,000. Kennan—An addition to school will be built. Kenosha—An addition to the high school will be built according to plans of Archt. T. Gastra. Black River Falls—Will erect school in District No. 2. Elkhorn—Van Ryn & De Gelleke, Milwaukee, have prepared plans for a high school to cost \$35,000. La Crescent—School will be erected. Rhinelander—School to cost \$25,000 will be erected. Marinette—New school, to be known as the Isaac Stephenson school, will be erected at a cost of \$19,000. Milwaukee—\$50,000 will be spent in additions and new school buildings. Soldiers Grove—Archts. Parkinson & Dockendorf, Luke building, have completed plans for a 4-room school.

Recent Patents.

Eraser. Ernest G. Dann, Chicago, Ill.

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ient erasing fabric, each strip being folded upon itself and being tightly stitched along said folded edge to said non-resonant back-piece, said strips being arranged closely adjacent to and parallel with each other, so as to afford a mutual support, said strips, so arranged, projecting at a right angle to said back-piece and constituting a resilient dust-collecting and erasing surface.

Oregon. State Superintendent, J. H. Ackerman, is a candidate for re-election on the Republican ticket. He was nominated by direct primary and without opposition. He will be elected to serve his third term of four years each.

Topeka, Kans. G. W. Kendrick was recently re-elected superintendent of schools by the board of education. Strenuous opposition was brought to bear against his re-election, but this faction was in the minority and Mr. Kendrick was continued in office.

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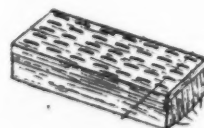
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BUSY SUPERINTENDENTS.

Racine, Wis. Supt. Burton E. Nelson has been re-elected without opposition.

Hastings, Nebr. The board of education has re-elected Superintendent J. D. French as head of the city schools for another term. His salary was increased from \$1,600 to \$1,800. Mr. French has been in charge of the schools for six years, having proven very satisfactory, and in selecting a successor no other name was considered.

Auburn, Nebr. The board of education recently re-elected Prof. E. Guy Simpson to the office of superintendent of schools at a salary of \$1,200 per year.

Chariton, Ia. C. J. Johnson of Manning, Iowa, has been elected to serve in the capacity of superintendent of schools.

Princeton, Ind. Professor Harold Barnes has been re-elected superintendent of the public schools.

Bay City, Mich. Superintendent of Schools J. A. Stewart was reappointed for another year by the board of education recently, and at the same time was given an increase of \$400 per year in his salary, making it \$2,800 for the year.

New York City. The board of education recently appointed Gustave Straubenmuller, a district superintendent, to the position of associate superintendent.

Harvard, Nebr. Professor R. V. Clark has been elected superintendent of schools at a salary of \$1,200.

Muscatine, Ia. The board of education recently appointed W. F. Chevalier superintendent of schools. The term of office was curtailed from two years to one year in length.

Grand Forks, N. D. C. C. Gray, present principal of the Fargo high school, has been elected city superintendent of schools, in place of J. F. Koehler, resigned.

Tacoma, Wash. At the end of the school term A. B. Warner retires from the position of superintendent.

Coldwater, Minn. Supt. Robt. I. White has been re-elected for another term by a unanimous vote of the school board. His salary is fixed at \$1,600.

Prof. M. L. Hawley, former superintendent of Binghamton, N. Y., prior to 1882, died recently in Phoenix, Arizona. His death marks the passing of a notable educational figure during his time, and a man of sterling worth and character. Since his retirement from school affairs Mr. Hawley had spent most of his time on his orange farm in Florida and an occasional trip to Europe.

Cleveland, O. W. H. Elson, formerly at Grand Rapids, Mich., has been elected superintendent of schools at a salary of \$5,000.

Superintendent Maxwell of New York and Superintendent Cooley of Chicago are the only two men in their calling who receive a salary of \$10,000 a year.

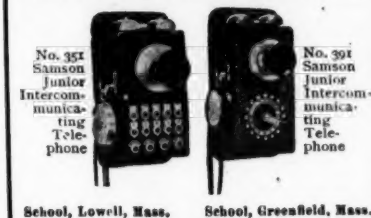
New York. The salary of C. B. J. Snyder, the architect and superintendent of school



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buildings, has been increased from \$8,000 to \$10,000.

Kenosha, Wis. The board raised Superintendent Zimmer's salary to \$2,100.

Owensboro, Ky. Superintendent McHenry Rhoads has been re-appointed for four years and salary increased from \$2,100 to \$2,250.

Poplar Bluff, Mo. Superintendent Barrett was recently re-elected at an increased salary of \$1,800.

Superintendent Matthew Andrews, formerly superintendent of schools at Galesburg, Ill., died at Abingdon, April 29. Mr. Andrews was well known in Illinois educational circles. He acted as superintendent of schools in a number of cities and was twice president of the state teachers' association.

New York City. The salary of W. H. Maxwell has been raised from \$8,000 to \$10,000 per year. By the same resolution the board increased the salaries of the eight associate superintendents to \$6,500 per annum.

Grafton, N. D. C. C. Gray, principal of the Fargo, N. D., high school, has been elected superintendent of the Grafton public schools at a salary of \$1,800 per year.

REMOVAL OF DICTIONARY HOUSE.

The well known publishing house of Ogilvie & Company, Chicago, has removed its office and stock rooms from 169 to 167 Randolph Street.

The company has pushed the publication and sale of the Webster Imperial Dictionary and has met with most gratifying results. The removal was necessitated for the purpose of securing larger and more commodious quarters. Mr. George W. Ogilvie is personally directing the affairs of this growing enterprise.

BOOK REVIEWS.

The Sketch-Book.

Part One: Stories. By Washington Irving. With an Introduction, Suggestions for Critical Reading, and Notes. New Edition. Under the Editorial Supervision of Edward E. Hale, Jr., Professor of English in Union College. 103 pages. University Publishing Company, New York, Boston, New Orleans.

The forepart of the volume contains an authentic and concise biographical sketch of the great American author. Following we find a portion valuable to teachers, namely, "Suggestions for Critical Study." This is subdivided into Kinds of Sentences, Figures of Speech, Methods of Reading and Composition Work. Although this material would be a trifle too deep for the ordinary scholar to thoroughly comprehend, any teacher with a knowledge of pedagogy will readily grasp the idea and be able to use it in the reading exercise. This forepart or method of instruction is what makes the little volume all the more valuable and is, no doubt, the product of much pedagogical experience and systematic thought.

The body of the book follows and contains the inimitable essays and sketches of that great student of nature, Washington Irving. It has two divisions, namely: Sketches and Essays. For the sake of clearness and study these have been separated. The foot notes at the bottom of each page contain the derivations from foreign languages, historical and general information. They are freely given and will prove a decided help for teacher and student.

The Industrial History of the United States.

For High Schools and Colleges. By Katharine Coman, Ph. B., Professor of Economics and Sociology in Wellesley College. 343 pages. Price, \$1.25. The Macmillan Company, New York, Boston, Chicago.

Although this volume is advertised as a text book for schools and colleges, it would serve excellently well as supplementary reading for one engaged in the study of United States his-

tory. The study of our country's history would be lacking in many details without an account of such events as are related in the present volume; and we would be withdrawing from our data much valuable information which would serve to throw light on more important facts. "For political events and social changes are conditioned on industrial evolution, and the story of America can be comprehended only in the light of her material aspirations and attainments. The advance of agriculture from the pioneer farm to the bonanza ranch, the expansion of manufactures consequent on the substitution of machinery and factory organization for the domestic handicrafts, the service rendered to commerce by steam, the telegraph, electricity—these are the really important factors in the history of the United States. The transformation of industrial institutions from indentured servants to the trade union, from the self-employed artisan to the trust, from wild-cat banking to the national bank system, has more significance than the ups and downs of parties or the result of presidential elections." These facts, on which such stress is to be laid, have been well set forth in this book. Starting with the first appearance of the white man on our continent, viewing his economical condition in the foundation of the colonies, tracing the gradual growth of our material prosperity after our emancipation from England, noting the serious hindrances to this progress occasioned by the war of 1812 and the war of secession and ending with an outline of the present day industrial problems, the author embraces in a comparatively small volume the rise and progress of our national industries.

The extent of matter and the limited space necessarily impose on the author the omission of much detail, but for one wishing to go more deeply into the subject marginal references have been provided which furnish abundant material for research. The author professes to favor no issue in industrial questions. After revealing the facts she withdraws from further comment,



DR. MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH,
Superintendent of Schools-Elect, Philadelphia, Pa.

allowing the reader to draw his own conclusions.

The book is copiously illustrated with views, statistical maps and comparative diagrams. It is thoroughly indexed and besides specific references contains also a list of readings which, though not bearing on any one phase of the subject, serve to illustrate the matter as a whole.

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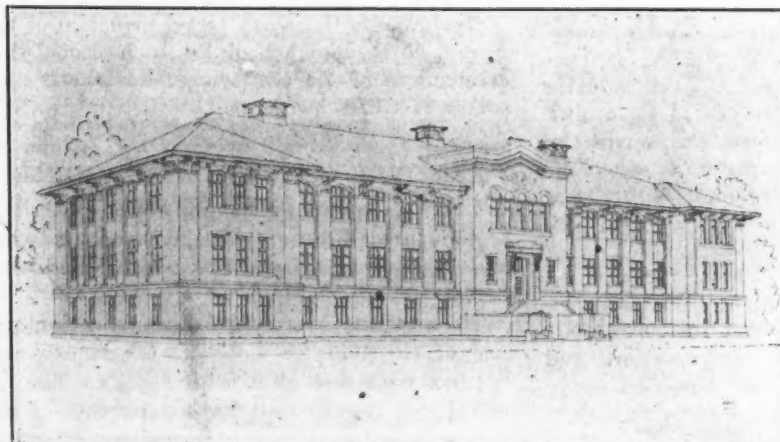
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